The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,617 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	26th Feb.
M SIAM	3911	560	R. F. Briscoe	5th May.
L NEPAUL	3836	600	T. J. Alderton	12th "
— NIZAM	2755	500	W. J. Webber	19th "
L ITAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	26th "
M AUSTRALIA	3951	600	E. Ashdown	2nd April.
L PESHAWUR	3899	600	L. H. Moule	9th "
— ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	16th "
L CUTCH	4194	800	E. M. Edmond	23rd "
M MIRZAPORE	3937	600	R. Harvey	30th "
L HYDASPES	2284	500	G. Scrivener	7th May
— GWALIOR	2733	500	F. Harris	14th "
L SURAT	3144	550	C. R. Edwards	21st "

TUESDAY.

M MALWA	2389	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th "
L ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	1st June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London and Marseilles change Vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
SURAT	3142	550	C. H. Edwards	5th March.
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	19th "
PEKIN	3930	600	A. Symons	2nd April.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, February 19, 1886.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.
FORTNIGHTLY DEPARTURES.

PASSENGERS can now be BOOKED to MARSEILLES by any of the following steamers:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.
* 5th Mar.	"SIAM"	3041	500
19th "	"NIZAM"	2726	500
* 2nd April	"AUSTRALIA"	3664	600
16th "	"ASSAM"	3038	500
* 30th "	"MIRZAPORE"	3937	600
14th May	"GWALIOR"	2733	500
* 28th "	"MALWA"	2362	500

The steamers marked * proceed direct to Marseilles; passengers by the others change vessels at Suez.

Through tickets from Bombay to London via Marseilles, including the railway fare from Marseilles to London, are issued:—

First Class.....Rs. 630.
Second Class.....,, 370.

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, February 17, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 30, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Steamboats.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons. H.P.	
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000 850	1st Mar. 1886
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000 850	1st April 1886
MANILLA	5,000 850	1st May 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 1, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	2nd Mar.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,300	600	3rd April.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	16th "
POSEIDON (New)	G. Doncich	4,600	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	G. B. Veronese	3,500	550	18th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 450

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886
POSEIDON (New)	G. Doncich	4,600	650	3rd March

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Feb. 16, 1886.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capts.	Tons.	H.P.	On or about
S.S. RYDAL HALL	Buck	2700	400	4th Mar.
S.S. WARREN HALL	T. Collin	4100	500	8th April

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON via MALTA and NAPLES.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th February, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. ASIA FOR LIVERPOOL,
SAILING 27TH FEBRUARY.

THE attention of Passengers is invited to this fine steamer of 3,550 tons, sailing punctually as above.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Has splendid four berth cabins on deck, punkahs, ice, and every comfort for first-class passengers only.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY DIRECT.

THE S. S. AVOCA, Captain Klyhn, will LEAVE this, for ZANZIBAR direct, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant. She will receive cargo for Mombasa, Lamoo, Kilwa and Lindi to be transhipped at Zanzibar. For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
57, Khoja Mohola, Mandvie. Agent.

SHIPS' BINOCULARS,

NIGHT-GLASSES,

of extraordinary power and large fields

BY D. MCGREGOR and CO.

A fine selection on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 26th February, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebander, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 1st March, (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th February, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on THURSDAY, the 25th February, 1886, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd February, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES.

	Cash.
TREACHER'S DIETETIC COCOA....per tin	Rs. 0 14
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA....	,, 0 15
CADBURY'S COCOA ESSENCE....	,, 1 0
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.....	,, 1 8
SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.....	,, 1 12
COCOA NIBS.....	,, 1 8
CHOCOLAT MENIER.....As 10, Re. 1 and	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN CIGARS,

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

	Cash Prices.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S CHEROOTS, without Straw.....per Box of 100	Rs. 2 0
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw ,, 100	,, 2 0
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw ,, 100	,, 2 0
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH CIGAR SHAPE ,, 100	,, 2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE ,, 100	,, 2 0
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL CHEROOTS, with Straw ,, 100	,, 2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, Barrel Shape ,, 100	,, 2 4
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, CIGAR Shape ,, 100	,, 3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

"EXCELSIOR" TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

TESTIMONIALS.

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake cut for Pipes	Re. 1 0
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long cut for Cigarettes or Pipes	,, 1 0
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	,, 2 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE, OWNER LEAVING BOMBAY.

Pair of Roan Arab Horses, height 14-2½, age 5 years, go in single and double harness.

Flea-bitten Grey Horse, age 8, height 14-2½, good under saddle, steady on parade, goes in single and double harness.

English-built Barouche by Fulker, of Salisbury, in good order.

English-built four-wheeled Dog-cart by Kinross and Sons, runs very easily.

Bareilly Cart.

English double and single harness, English saddle.

Apply Colonel SMART,
Comdg. R. A., Colaba.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 17, Tamarind Lane, on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1885.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To elect a Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries & Agents.

Bombay, 12th February, 1886.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 16th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE,

THE undersigned begs most respectfully to announce to the public and his constituents, that he has just received the following articles from different merchants in England and France to be sold at the lowest possible price:—

English white shirts, with Shakespeare and military collars. At Rs. 24, 30 and 36 a dozen.
English Oxford cloth shirts, with Shakespeare and military collars. At Rs. 24 and 30 a dozen.
Coloured Cambric shirts, with Shakespeare and military collars. At Rs. 24, 30 and 36 a dozen.
Merino coloured socks. At Rs. 3, 10 and 12 a dozen.
Collars. At Rs. 4 and 5 dozen.
Railway Rugs. From Rs. 12 to 20.
Black felt hats. At Rs. 7 and 8.
Tweed hats. At Rs. 2 and 3.
Portmanteau. At Rs. 13, 15 and 20.
Gladstone Bags. At Rs. 20 and 25.
Coating Coat and Cashmere trouser. At Rs. 25.
Coating morning coat, vest and cashmere trouser. At Rs. 35 and 40.
Broadcloth dress suit from Rs. 65 to 80.
Coloured flannel shirts Rs. 5 each.
White flannel cricketing suit. At Rs. 15, 20 and 25.
Linen Table Cloth, 50 to 60 in. Broad, At Rs 1¼ and 1½ a yard.
Lady's warm coloured dress serge. At as 14 a yard.
Peon's Broadcloth Coat, Belt, red Turkish Turban and Kamarbund. At Rs. 15.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 15th March next by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Kurrachee and the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a.m. and by the other respective Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon for Contracts for the purchase of empty bagsheads during 1886-87, when they will be opened, and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

LOCAL CONTRACTS.

Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Deesa, Ahmedabad } Under Schedule No. 16.

GENERAL CONTRACT.

Comst. Storekeeper, General, Bombay, } Under Schedule No. 38.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished either in Cash, Government Loan Papers, Bombay Municipal Bonds, or Bombay Port Trust Debentures to the extent of 10 per cent. calculated on the value of the probable quantity of supplies to be delivered.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
for Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 9th Feb., 1886.

CLARETS.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs and others who are accustomed to obtain their Wines from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price list; Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer, lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers, even under the most favourable conditions.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 0	6 0	... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... Light with good flavour.	10 0	6 0
10 0	6 0	... BORDEAUX ... A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	10 0	6 0
13 0	7 8	... PETIT MEDOC ... Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	13 0	7 8
16 0	9 8	... SUPERIOR MEDOC ... Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	16 0	9 8
21 0	11 8	... CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	21 0	11 8
26 0	14 8	... CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	26 0	14 8
32 0	17 0	... CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	32 0	17 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HIRE OF PIANOFORTES

FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 30.

SPECIAL RATES FOR 6 AND 12 MONTHS.

TUNING AND REPAIRS OF PIANOFORTES.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners who have been specially engaged from England.

CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

Special Rates on application. S. ROSE and Co.

NEW CATLOGUES OF MUSIC, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., NOW READY, POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

		CREDIT. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
BORDEAUX.—RED.			
Château Ladite	After	38 0	40 0
Château Mouton	Dinner	38 0	40 0
Château Rauzan	Wines	24 0	26 0
Château Palmer	Dinner	28 0	30 0
Château Larose	Wines	25 0	27 0
St. Julien		22 0	24 0
St. Estephe, a favourite	Breakfast	17 0	19 0
Medoc	Wines.	15 0	17 0
Medoc, Bombay bottled		13 0	15 0
BORDEAUX.—WHITE.			
Haut Sauterne, delicate flavour		27 0	29 0
Barsac, very choice		21 0	23 0
BURGUNDY.—RED.			
Chambertin, the élite of Burgundies		36 0	38 0
Corton, high class wine		30 0	32 0
Volnay, strongly recommended		25 0	27 0
Beaune, soft delicate flavour		21 0	23 0
BURGUNDY.—WHITE.			
Chablis Le Moutonne, superior		30 0	32 0
Chablis, light, pleasant wine		20 0	22 0
CHAMPAGNE.			
Wachter and Co.'s "Royal Charter"		62 0	...
Moet and Chandon's Extra Superior		61 0	...
Moet and Chandon's White Dry Sillery		56 0	...
Cutler, Palmer and Co.'s "Reserve Cuvée," Extra Dry		56 0	...
Finest Extra Dry, per hamper of 24 half-pints		...	36 0
Perinet and Fils "Cuvée-Reserve" (Extra Sec.)		59 0	...
Heidsieck's dry Monopole		61 0	...
Carte Blanche (Sibadey's), light dry		36 0	...
Saumur, Finest Sparkling		28 0	...

Pints, Rs. 3 per two doz. extra.

PORT.			
Old Crusted, some years in bottle		40 0	...
Invalids' Wine, highly recommended,	*gold capsule*	28 8	...
Invalids' Rich	,,	28 8	...
Dessert Wine, fruity	*black* ,,	25 0	...
A good full Wine	*red* ,,	21 0	...
Spanish Port the best	*green* ,,	16 8	...
SACRAMENTAL WINES.			
St. Martin's Malaga		25 0	...
Do. Tinta Francisca		36 0	...

Pints, Rs. 2 per two doz. extra.

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TRADE AND MESS ALLOWANCES FROM ABOVE PRICES ON APPLICATION.

ON THE HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

MESSRS. BARTON & Co., Limited, have just received, and beg to intimate to the public that they are now offering their BICYCLES and TRICYCLES for sale on the easy purchase system.

The "Coventry Imperial Special" Tricycle.—This is a powerful Machine with Lamp and Bell complete. For Cash with order	Rs. 325
On easy purchase system by 10 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 35	Rs. 350
The "Mechanics Friend" Bicycle—Half-plated with Lamp and Bell. For Cash with order	Rs. 225
On easy purchase system by 10 equal instalments of Rs. 25	Rs. 250
The Coventry "Imperial" Bicycle—a strong and best Machine, specially made to withstand rough riding with Lamp and Bell. For Cash with order	Rs. 275
On easy purchase system by 10 equal instalments of Rs. 30	Rs. 300

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,

WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to select the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders wil receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following:—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting ¾ plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel	Rs. 36
The same Watch in Crystal faced case	,, 50
MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class	,, 35
Do. do. do. Second quality	,, 25
Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel.	,, 250
Do. do. do. Second quality	,, 160
Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish	,, 120
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case	,, 95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marcks and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most careful treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

THERMOMETERS.

REGISTERING MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM SIXES.

	Rs. as.
Boxwood Scale, Black Japanned Metal case	6 8
Hand-painted Opal Scale, Japanned case	10 0

BREWER'S THERMOMETERS.

Silver Metalled Scale, Enamelled Tube Japanned Metal case 8 in	2 0
Do. do. do. 10 in	2 8
Do. do. do. 12 in	3 0

BOXWOOD THERMOMETERS.

	Rs. as.
8 in. Enamelled Tubes	1 4
10 in. do. do.	2 0
Spare Thermometers for Syke's Hydrometers	6 8

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

Constricted Stem Magnifying front Registering	7 0
Constructed Stem Registering	4 0

THOMSON & TAYLOR,

CHEMISTS, (35 ESPLANADE-ROAD) BOMBAY.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

	Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gals
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 42 0
COGNAC **** do.	,, 25 0	,, 48 0
COGNAC *** do.	,, 27 0	,, 51 0
COGNAC ** do.	,, 31 0	,, 60 0
COGNAC * do.	,, 35 0	,, 68 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla	,, 22 0	,, 42 0
LOCK TAPS, (plated), effectually protecting contents	each	,, 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown	,,	,, 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do. do. do.	,,	,, 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

[*ELEVENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1886.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

The Publication for 1886 contains

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THREE OF THE

PRINCIPAL NATIVE CHIEFS

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4; ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The "GUIDE" contains a carefully arranged mass of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; the DIRECTORY has been revised and enlarged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. KING, Canada Buildings, King St., Whitehall.
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 24TH FEBRUARY.
GRAND CONCERT.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. LADY REAY.
GIVEN BY THE CELEBRATED PRIMA DONNA, SIGNORINA LUISA MARCHETTI.
Kindly assisted by
Mrs. HARRY W. WILLIAMS.
Mrs. HARGRAVE.
Miss SCHMUCK.
Mr. DIXON.
HERR SCHMUCK.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1. Aria.....Traviata.....G. Verdi.
Signorina Marchetti.
2. Violin Solo.....Romanze.....Wilhelmj.
Herr Schmuck.
3. Song.....Tell her I love her so. Pde Faye.
Mr. Dixon.
4. Serenata.....Braga.
Mrs. Harry W. Williams.
With violin and piano accompaniment.
5. Piano Solo.....{a Nocturne.....T. Tshaikowsky / b Valse.....Chopin.
Miss Schmuck.

PART II.

6. Violin Solo.....Capriciodo Concert. Wieniawski.
Herr Schmuck.
7. Cavatina.....La Sonnambula.....Bellini.
Signorina Marchetti.
8. Song.....Masks and Faces.....Molloy.
Mr. Dixon.
9. Song.....The Old Look.....Milton Welling.
Mrs. Harry W. Williams.
10. Valse.....Grindisi.....Massé.
Signorina Marchetti.

Tickets, Rs. 3 and Rs. 2, to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY and Company, Limited.
Concert to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.
Those who have already purchased tickets without numbers can have their seats reserved on application to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

ALFRED THEATRE,

OPPOSITE BOREE-BUNDER STATION.
LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!!
TO-NIGHT & THURSDAY NEXT, AT 9 P.M.
GRAND PERFORMANCE.
MR. VOLPI AND HIS WONDERFUL TRAINED ANIMALS.

LADIES'
WHITE KID GLOVES,
4 BUT ON Rs. 2-8. 6 BUTTON Rs. 3.
LADIES'
PURE SILK HOSE,
Thick Rich Quality,
WHITE, Rs. 6-8 TO Rs. 10-8.
COLOURED, Rs. 9-8 TO Rs. 10-8.
LADIES'
WHITE AND CREAM
SATIN SHOES,
Sizes 33 and 39, Rs. 5.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN SILKS.
CREAM SILK, Rs. 3-8.
Usual price, Rs. 6-8
PINK SILK, Rs. 2-8.
Usual price, Rs. 5.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Bombay for the sale of AYALA'S EXTRA QUALITY DRY CHAMPAGNE, the brand which is now used by the principal Military Messes in India.

QUARTS.....Rs. 56-0 per doz.
PINTS.....,, 29-8 per doz.
PHIPSON & Co.

LIST OF WINES ON APPLICATION.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, the very desirable upper-storied BUNGALOW, at Breach Candy, now in the occupation of Profes. Wordsworth For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, an UPPER-STORIED FULLY FURNISHED BUNGALOW on "The Ridge," Malabar Hill. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st March next, a very desirable two-storied BUNGALOW, situated on Cumballa Hill now in the occupation of Dr. Peechy. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

FOR SALE—OWNER LEAVING BOMBAY.

A STYLISH VICTORIA—London-built for owner—with a pair of Chestnut Arabs and harness. Twenty well made TEAKWOOD WEATHER-BOARDS, framed, tongued and grooved, with strong iron hinges and supports.
164 running feet in length, 5 feet in depth of easy adaptation to any house.
A single barrel EXPRESS RIFLE .450, by Alex. Henry, complete in case, in perfect order, with 1,800 empty Boxer Cartridges.
A 10 by 12 Portable Field Mahogany Camera with Russian Leather Bellows body. Double swing back, Brass bound.
1 Extra Single Slide.
1 Double Slide for waxed Paper.
4 Double Slides for Dry Plates.
A Set of Extra Carriers for smaller plates.
Fitted into two deal boxes with handles.
For price and particulars apply to Deputy Surgeon-General BRUCE, Malabar Hill.

THE NEW SEASON IMPORTATION.
SPONGES, SPONGES.
IN ALL SIZES, SHAPES, AND QUALITY.
FOR
THE BATH, TOILET, AND NURSERY.
POSSESSING GREAT ABSORBENT PROPERTY
From as. 8 to Rs. 16 each piece.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUPERIOR ÆRATED WATERS.
PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT,

MANUFACTURED with utmost care, with perfectly pure water passed through a set of charcoal filters.

SODA WATER	Re.0 10	per doz.
ÆRATED WATER		
LEMONADE	,, 0 12	,,
GINGERADE		
POTASH WATER	,, 0 14	,,
TONIC WATER		
RASPBERRYADE	,, 1 4	,,
GINGER-ALE		

Bottles charged extra.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PROF. BROWN'S
HERBAL REMEDIES.

	Net Cash.
Acacian Balsam.....per bottle	Rs.2 12
Herbal Ointment.....per pot ans. 12 and	1 12
Renovating Pills.....per box ans. 12 and	1 12
Restorative Assimilant.....per bottle	2 12
Malefern Vermifuge.....,,	2 0
Woodland Balm.....,,	2 0
Liver Invigorator.....,,	2 12
Blood Purifier.....,,	2 12
Catarrh Cure.....,,	2 12
Complete Herbalist, per copy.....,,	3 4

☞ Almanacs for 1886 will be supplied free on application.

SOLE AGENTS.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

STANDARD CLINICAL OR FEVER THERMOMETERS.

	Rs. a.
Standard Hospital Thermometer, self-registering, in neat case	3 8
Casella's, with extra bold Index	5 8
Patent Indestructible Index, in neat case	4 0
Arnold's improved with magnified and Indestructible Index in Bayonet Joint, G. S. Case	9 0
Cooper, Madon's Lens front, Indestructible Magnified Index with Kew certificate for accuracy	6 0
Hick's Patent "One Minute" certificate for accuracy	6 8
Hick's Patent opaque stem with Indestructible Index, in neat case	4 8
Clinical Thermometers in set of two, one curved and other straight, in morrocco eather case	7 8

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager...MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.

THE GAIETY COMPANY.
LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!!
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY.
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S JAPANESE COMIC OPERA.
MIKADO.
MIKADO.
MIKADO.
POSITIVELY FOR THE LAST TIME.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY,
24TH FEBRUARY,
By DESIRE, GOLDSMITH'S COMEDY
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
THURSDAY 25TH, FRIDAY 26TH, & SATURDAY 27TH FEBRUARY.
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S ORIGINAL FAIRY OPERA,
IOLANTHE,
OR THE PEER AND THE PERI.
Complete new Scenery, Magnificent Costumes, and Full Chorus.
NOTICE.—Subscribers are respectfully informed that in consequence of the Season terminating on Saturday, the 27th Feb., their Tickets can be made available on that night in lieu of Wednesday, 3rd March.
Tickets and Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

REMENYI,
MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 1st.
REMENYI,
MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 1st.
REMENYI,
MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 1st.
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REMENYI,
MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 1st.
REMENYI
MONDAY NEXT, MARCH. 1st.

TENTS.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, having on hand a large stock of Tents of every description and size, are prepared to comply with orders at a few hours' notice.
Apply to AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "BELGRAVIA" has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.
Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their goods without delay.
Unless boats are sent alongside, without delay, to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing-shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 22nd February, 1886.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE ADJOURNED HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on FRIDAY, 12th March, at 5-45 p. m.
JAS. B. HAWORTH
Honorary Secretary.
February 20, 1886.

WANTED

A MANAGER for the NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LAHORE, by the 15th March 1886. Salary Rs. 250, rising to Rs. 350, per mensem. Security of Rs. 5,000 in Cash or Government Promissory Notes indispensable. Apply to
SECRETARY, Lahore.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
—THE SPECIAL MEETING advertised for MONDAY, the 1st Proximo, has been postponed to MONDAY the 8th March, 1886, at 3 p. m.
By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD HARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; & Secy., Town Council, Bombay, Municipal Offices, 22nd Feb., 1886.

HABERDASHERY.

COAT'S COTTON
BROOK'S COTTON
LINEN THREAD
SEWING SILK
MACHINE SILK
KIRBY'S PINS
KIRBY'S NEEDLES
LINEN TAPES
LINEN BUTTONS
SILK ELASTIC
SILK BINDING
STAY LACES.

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE following is the list of Gentlemen, nominated for election by HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, to serve as members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, at the meeting to be held on the 26th February 1886:—

Persons nominated	Nominated by	Seconded by
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik, C.S.I.	Mr. W. M. Macaulay.	Mr. Sorabji S. Bengali, C.S.I.
Ditto.	Mr. Verjivandas Madevdas.	Mr. Jairazbhoy Pirbhoy.
Ditto.	Khan Bahadur Jamsetji Dhunjibhai Wadia.	Mr. Grattan Geary.
Mr. David Gostling	Mr. Grattan Geary.	Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy.
Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik.	Ditto.	Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E.
Lieut. Col. A. B. Portman.	Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy.	Ditto.
Mr. Pherozsha Merwanji Mehta.	Sir Jamsetji Jejibhoy Bart C.S.I.	The Hon'ble Mr. K. T. Telang, C.I.E.
Khan Bahadur Mancherji C. Murzban.	The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji.	Ditto.
Ditto.	Major Genl. H. F. Hancock R.E.	Major Genl. W. Merriman R.E.
Mr. Grattan Geary	Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy.	The Hon'ble Mr. F. Forbes Adam.
Mr. Hormasji Dadabhai.	Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Kt.	The Hon'ble Mr. K. T. Telang, C.I.E.
Mr. Harichand Sadashivji.	Rao Saheb Ganputrao Moroba Pitale.	Mr. Anna Moreshwar Kunte, M.D.
Mr. P. C. De Souza L. M.	Deputy Surgeon Genl. H. Cook, M.D.	Mr. Behramji Jeejeebhoy C.S.I.
Mr. Kavasji Dady Limji.	Mr. W. E. Hart.	Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart. C.S.I.
Mr. Dosabhai Framji, C.S.I.	The Hon'ble Mr. F. Forbes Adam.	Mr. Sorabji S. Bengali, C.I.E.
Surgeon Major James Arnott, M.D.	Deputy Surgeon Genl. H. Cook, M.D.	Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart. C.S.I.
Mr. Geo. Cotton.	Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy.	Mr. Harkisandas Narotamdas.
Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai.	Mr. J. Jefferson.	Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji.
Mr. Jehangir Kavasji Jehangir.	Mr. W. Wordsworth.	Mr. Muncherji M. Bhownugree.
Mr. Kaikhoshru Naoroji Kabraji.	The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.	Mr. Sorabji S. Bengali, C.I.E.
Mr. Thomas Blaney.	Mr. Sorabji S. Bengali, C.I.E.	Mr. Harkisandas Narotamdas.
Mr. Jehangir B. Marzban.	Lieut. Col. A. B. Portman.	Mr. Sorabji S. Bengali, C.I.E.
Mr. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo.	The Hon'ble Mr Justice Bayley.	Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy.
Mr. Shantaram Narayan.	Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E.	Lieut. Col. A. B. Portman.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT.
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's office, Bombay, 22nd Feb, 1886.

AT TONG WAH & Co., the best and cheapest CHINESE HOUSE in INDIA, can be had a large variety of superior CHINA TEAS, CHINESE CURIOSITIES of every description, CHINESE SILK CLOTH, &c., &c.
AN EARLY TRIAL SOLICITED.
No. 42, Kalbadevi-road.

ANTIPEGRIN.

FRESH SUPPLIES to hand. Apply to BRANDENBURG & Co.,
28, Bombay Green.
Bombay, 11th Feb, 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO BE LET—From end of March to end of November or thereabouts, a large furnished house on Mount Pleasant-road, Malabar Hill—Apply to G. G., Office of this Paper.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK. —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

LADIES' HATS cleaned, re-shaped and trimmed, MRS. MARTIN, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

BODGER WARBURTON & Co., Wine and Spirit Importers, Military Square. Prices on application.

CUTLERY.—Best plated table spoons and forks, annas 8 each; dessert spoons and forks, annas 7; tea spoons, annas 4; Rogers's knives, annas 5 each. Cheapest offered.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED an EXAMINERSHIP of 1st PROOFS, in a NEWSPAPER or JOBBING OFFICE, by an educated and experienced young man. Salary, fair and moderate. Apply to X. Y. Z., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

RS. 8—PORTABLE COPYING PRESSES, very neat and handy. No man of business should be without one. To be had at STEWARD & Co, 2, Church-gate-street.

TO BE SOLD—A Piano (Lepps, Stutgard), lately purchased, and in good order. Price Rs. 400. Apply to W. WORDSWORTH, Seacoale, Breach Candy.

TO-DAY—ICES, Vanille, Chocolate, Apricot and Strawberry; also Wines, Spirits, and Pastry of the best quality at the VIENNA CONFECTIONER, Church-gate-street.

WANTED a Medical GRADUATE who can devote his whole time and correspond in English. Post permanent and in Bombay. Salary Rs. 150 with free quarters. Applications to "H. B.," care of this Office, before the 5th March.

JUST RECEIVED, Fast Dyed Khakee Drills at annas 5 and 5½ per yard. Try at Y. A. LACKA, near Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

AN OFFICER LEAVING BOMBAY can recommend a good COOK. Apply Colonel SMART, Colaba.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL.—The most conveniently situated hotel in Bombay, both for residents and visitors.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

FOR SALE.—A very handsome Wooden Screen made by Wibridge. Can be seen at Colaba. Apply F., care of this paper.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Boree Bunder, Ladies' Own Material made up. Charges moderate.

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER.—Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 28 per case of 8 dozen pints J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Club's. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

OUR metal keyless, medium size, "CONQUEROR" watches are unrivalled.—KANNY & Co., Watch makers, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

MATTERSON'S IRISH SAUSAGES, 11 as. per tin; Gruyere Cheese, 14 as. per lb.; Cheddar do. 13 as. per lb.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

COOL, quiet, and comfortable quarters for one or two gentlemen only. Apply to E. A. Wray, 2nd Floor, No. 3, Elden-road, opposite High Court.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

TO BE LET, a spacious two-storeyed House at Lower Colaba, suitable for European or Parsi family. Apply to Manockji Nowroji Mistry, 108, lower Colaba.

REMOVED to corner of Rampart-row, opposite the Prince of Wales' Statue, under the Wellington Hotel.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers and Jewellers.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies' Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Meadow-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY-RACES, 1886. Tickets for admission to Grand and Native Stands and Enclosures can be obtained from LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Byculla.

A STEAMER for the accommodation of members of the Yatch Club and their Guests will accompany the Races to-day, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 3-15 p. m.

GREAT STOCK-TAKING SALE, at the Crawford Market Branch of the CASH BAZAAR, Limited, next door to Messrs. SHROFF BROTHERS. This and following days.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile, No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture covering, in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintzes etc., JOHN MORTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

TO BE LET, furnished for six months, from 20th April, the house on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, at present occupied by Mr. Walter Lang. Apply to W. Lang, Messrs. Lang, Moir & Co.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8. Postage free.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttle worth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in all materials. Large consignments just to hand. Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row Bombay.

EXPERIENCED AYAH WANTED for voyage to England in April; must be a good sailor and accustomed to young children. Apply, stating terms, to S., care of GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

THE MUIR MILLS Co., Ld., Cawnpore, have always on hand a well assorted stock of tents of superior style and finish. For illustrated catalogues, estimates, and other particulars, apply to The Managing Director.

MR. C. M. DECOSTA opens on the 1st April, 1886, at Mount Abu, the Rajputana Hotel, in the House lately occupied by General Watson, Agent, Governor-General, Baroda. Situation Central, Terms Moderate, attendance exceptional.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Hot Joints from 1 till 3 p. m., Monthly Boarders taken.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the premises at 4 p. m., by order of mortgagee, Achrutbai, widow of Shaw Francesvandass Runchordass, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Nanabhoy Gumpatrao Dhairwan.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground or dwelling-house, situate on the eastern side of Mahim Custom-road, and registered in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing 2½ feet in breadth and 40 feet in length, and standing in the name of Mahaluxmebai, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 70, and bounded on the east by the temple of Tadkeshwar, on the west by the Mahim Custom-road, on the north by a gully and the temple of Callianjee Shivjee, and on the south by the house of Damodher Ishwardass.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1886.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' team-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be learned on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Qts. per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouët & Co.'s		
"B" brand Reserve Cuvée	57 0	61 0
And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSEL E. Nonpareil	40 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand	42 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27	...
CLARET, Langoirans	12 8	14 0
St. Estophe	13 8	15 8
Chateau Louville (bottled 1878)	30 0	...
BRANDY, Harton's Old Cognac	34 8	...
Courvoisier's	34 0	...

Terms:—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.
LYON & Co., Sole Agents.
Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000,
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps...Rs.
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each ,, 1,
Do. 10 do. 500 do. ,, 1,
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES, improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.
F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

FAST DYED KHAKI,
E. SPINNER & Co., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS, FOR
LEEMANN AND GATTY'S FAST DYED KHAKI.

HAVE received new and complete stock of the following materials, viz:—
DRILLS, in various qualities and shades.
COTTON SERGES, do. do.
WOOLLEN SERGES in Khaki, Blue and Chocolate.
SCARLET SERGES, for Officers and Privates.
TURBAN CLOTH, for Helmets and Native Pugrees.
LINEN CANVASS, for Havre-sacks, Tents, &c.
CORDS (Woollen and Cotton), very suitable for Riding Breeches.
LEG-BANDAGES, in Cotton.
LEG-BANDAGES (Woollen), in Khaki and Blue.
SEWING COTTON, in different numbers.
All the above material is warranted fast against Soap, Soda, Sun-light, Air and Perspiration.
Samples and Price-Current on application.

SOUNDY & Co., LD.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOS {Intending Purchasers should see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
PIANOS {With complete Iron Frames, no other kind kept in stock.
PIANOS The largest and best Stock in India to select from.
PIANOS {By Collard and Collard, Kaps, Roenisch, Gerard, Adams and others.
PIANOS {By all the best makers at lowest price for Cash.
PIANOS {By Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, made to our special design, not obtainable elsewhere. On the Hire purchase system by monthly payments of Rs. 25.
PIANOS Sympathetic Grand Squares, Oblique Grand, Short Iron Grands, Full Grands.
PIANOS {A selection of Second-hand Instruments just returned from Hire, at exceedingly low prices.
PIANOS The Iron Framed Pianette at Rs. 400 Unequalled.
PIANOS {Rupees 25 monthly for 20 months secures a first-class instrument.
PIANOS {Rs. 400 cash, secures a Pianette of excellent tone and finish with complete Iron Frame, Zinc lined-packing case included.
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SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
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"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a BUNGALOW with outhouses, &c., on the Ridge, Malabar Hill. Every Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, and addressed to MUNJEE NURSEY, Esq., at the office of Mr. Joseph Soares, Elphinstone Circle, on or before SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m. The plan, specification, and conditions of contract can be seen at the office of the undersigned, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
BABAJEE GOPAL,
Surveyor and Builder.
Bombay, 18th February, 1886.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
IGATPURI HOTEL.

THE NEW CATERER of the Igatpuri Government Travellers' Bungalow has a spare Bungalow comfortably furnished and commanding a fine view, in a healthy and breezy situation on Church Hill at Igatpuri, specially prepared for visitors to the delight, ful Hill Station, only 85 miles from Bombay, and within easy distance of the Railway Station. Terms moderate. Apply to
COWASJEE NANABHOY.
P. S.—This Hotel will be opened on 1st March, 1886.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 50 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,

REMOVED TO 9, FORBES STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.
New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK.
Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.
Two Boilers, all steel, 23' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.
One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.
The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.
One Beam Engine by StrWm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 22" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.
One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4'.
Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.
SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,000,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER-BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. The PRINCE of WALES,
K.G., K.G.C.S.I.
SIMPSON & CO.,
COACH-BUILDERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS, MADRAS,
ESTABLISHED 1840.

SIMPSON & Co. respectfully invite the attention of their Constituents and the Public of Bombay to their large collection of Carriages finished and in progress at their extensive Show-rooms in Madras. S. and Co.'s great experience gives them a perfect knowledge of the requirements of the European and Native Communities. Their Carriages, built by the most skilful workmen, of the finest materials, the woodwork being entirely of the best seasoned Indian grown Timber, and under direct European Supervision, after lengthened trial in every part of India, have been proved to stand our varying climate infinitely better than European imported Carriages, while S. and Co.'s prices, taking into consideration cost of freight, charges, etc., will bear very favourable comparison with the latter. S. and Co. devote special attention to Light Carriages of every description, suitable for and within the power of a single Arab or Australian, and would mention their Miniature Broughams. S. and Co.'s improved Victoria Phaetons seated comfortably for four persons. Their registered Landaulette Broughams, the latter forming a complete open and close carriage. The change in this can be instantly effected by a

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.
Alfred Theatre, Mr. Volpi, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 21st:—I. M. S. Tenasserim, from Kurrachee; Lattimer, Cardiff; and Calder (s), Buzreh. Yesterday:—Turquoise (s), from Cardiff; and Medusa (s), Hongkong.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Flor de Diu, for Inhambane and Delagoa Bay.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—An approximate return of traffic for the week ending 13th inst. shows an increase in receipts of Rs. 9,067.

BOMBAY HUNT.—Owing to the Sky Races being on Wednesday, the next meet of the Bombay Foxhounds will be on Thursday next at the Rifle Butts.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Clan Monroe entered the dock on Saturday, the s.s. Vindolana and Belgravia on Sunday, and the s.s. Abona yesterday. The s.s. Bronkslow left it on Saturday, and the s.s. Niagara on Sunday.

FATAL QUARRY ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, at about 4 o'clock, a labourer named Bapoo Ruckmajee, aged about 45 years, whilst at work at the Nowrojee Hill quarry, a piece of rock, weighing about a ton, suddenly gave way from the top of the quarry, and falling upon the unfortunate man killed him on the spot. An inquest will be held by the coroner this morning on view of the body of the deceased.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Parushram Tookaram, an old offender, was charged before Mr. Ryan by Inspector Jones with theft in three cases. It appeared that the accused was seen breaking open a case containing old medicine bottles, which was stored behind a shop in the market. Information was given to a sepoy, and the accused was arrested while disposing of the bottles in the bazaar. He was, it transpired on inquiries, guilty of two similar offences, and pleading guilty, was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour on the three charges.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL TRESPASS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the case Dalpatbhoy Bhuggoobhoy *vs.* Hormusjee Kaikhoshroo Khumbatta, was called on for hearing. The complainant, who is the mortgagee of the Parel Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill now in liquidation, charged the defendant, who was the late mill manager, with trespassing on the mill premises on the 16th instant. Mr. Chalk, of Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared on behalf of the prosecution; and Mr. Roughton, of Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, for the defence. On the application of Mr. Chalk, and with the consent of the parties, the magistrate allowed the charge to be withdrawn.

THEFT.—Suckaram Kondajee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a gold ear-ring, five silver rings and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 16, the property of Toolsi, woman, from her residence at Naigaum, on Sunday. The complainant left the property tied up in a bundle with her saree and hanging on a nail in the wall of the room. During her absence on Sunday, the accused removed the property from the bundle, and while endeavouring to dispose of the articles in the bazaar, was arrested by a policeman on suspicion. Subsequently he discovered the owner of the property. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE KAPOLE NIRASHRIT FUND.—On the occasion of the marriage of Mr. Jugmohundas Vurjeevundas Madhavdas on Sunday last, Rs. 1,000 were subscribed by Messrs. Varjeevundas and Kartoondas Madhavdas to the above named fund, which was started some time ago for the benefit of the poor and helpless members of the Kapole-Bania caste. Rs. 500 were subscribed to the fund by the other bridegroom of the day, Mr. Pranjivandas Cullandas Mohundas, in connection with his marriage. The late Mr. Ramjee Purshotum's sons, in connection with the marriage of Mr. Lukhmidas Vundravandas, have subscribed Rs. 100, and Rs. 25 have been subscribed by Mr. Lukhmidas Girdhar in connection with his daughter's marriage.

EDOUARD REMENYI.—Mr. Frank Weston, who will be remembered by all amusement frequenters as the manager for Miss Louise Pomeroy and Wilson's Great World Circus, arrived yesterday from Calcutta to make the necessary arrangements for the appearance of the celebrated Hungarian violinist, Edouard Remenyi, who, as will be seen by a reference to our advertising columns, is announced to make his first appearance in Bombay on Monday next, March 1st. Since Mr. Weston's last visit to Bombay, he has travelled through America, Australia, New Zealand, and Java with the violin maestro and recently concluded a most successful engagement in Calcutta.

THEFTS.—Inspector Rennie charged Gunnoo Govind before Mr. Ryan yesterday with stealing some leather from the premises of the Colaba Land and Mill Company. The accused, who was an employé of the complainant's firm, was arrested by the peon at the gate with the leather hidden on his person. Pleading guilty to the charge he was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.—The same police officer charged Appa Atmaram with the theft of Rs. 40. The money belonged to a labourer in a mill, who was living with the accused. While he was absent his mate broke open his box and took the money. He spent the money in gay places, and was subsequently arrested on suspicion. Pleading guilty to the charge, he was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

A YOUTHFUL PICK-POCKET.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Heerjee Vaijee was charged before Mr. Ryan with stealing a purse containing Re. 1-4. The owner of the purse had been standing in a crowd looking on at a monkey-show, and while so engaged, the accused, who is a young boy, deftly put his hand into the other's pocket and removed the purse. He, however, was seen by another of the crowd, who informed the complainant, and the young thief was arrested with the purse in his sleeve. Mr. Pathak, pleader, defended, and pleaded not guilty. The accused stated he picked the purse off the ground where it had been dropped. The weight of evidence was too much, and his worship convicted the accused and sent him to the Reformatory, where, he remarked, he would probably learn something, as he appeared to be an intelligent lad.

DISHONEST BOATMEN.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, Inspector Nolan charged Sadik Abdoola, Sheik Osman, and three other boatmen of a prow with fraudulent possession of several dozen bottles of whisky. Superintendent MacDermott stated that at 2 p.m., on the morning of the 16th inst., a havildar, while cruising about the native craft at Mody Bay, noticed a man suddenly jump up in a prow and run and hide himself in the stern of the boat. This aroused his suspicions, and he immediately boarded the prow, and there found a man making a hole in a bag of rice and filling a cloth with the grain. He stopped him, and on further searching the prow, found the tindal drunk, as also were two of the accused. Seeing they were drunk, the sepoy extended his search, and discovered two large cases of whiskey broken open and a number of full bottles lying about. The accused were then taken on board the police hulk, and there it was found that the bottles, though corked and capsuled, were only full of fresh water. The next day, while the sepoy was making inquiries, the tindal managed to effect his escape from his custody. The liquor, it transpired, belonged to a Parsee, and was entrusted to the tindal for removal on board a buttella, which was going to Calicut and Bhownuggur. Instead of doing so, the tindal broke open the cases and treated himself and his crew liberally to Encore whisky. Being unable to drink all, they filled a can with the contents of two or three bottles, and then filled the bottles with water before corking and capsuling them. The accused averred in defence that the tindal made them drunk. His worship remarked that he believed their story, as they belonged to a very stupid race, and were easily persuaded. The *bankotees* were very stupid men, and their very name carried with it a meaning of stupidity, and their intelligence did not rank much above that of brutes. But they were great knaves as well, and were in fact the descendants of pirates. However, taking their youth and stupidity into consideration, Mr. Ryan sentenced two of the prisoners to a week's hard labour each, and the others who appeared to him more ignorant lads, just come to Bombay, to two days' imprisonment.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of this Corporation, Mr. M. H. Wyer in the chair, was held yesterday afternoon at Messrs. Wallace and Co.'s offices.

Mr. W. R. Macdonell proposed, and Mr. Hajee Vydnia Cassum seconded, "that Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia be re-elected, and Mr. Nowrojee Jehangueer Gamadia be elected directors of the Corporation." It was proposed by Mr. Nana Govindjee and seconded by Mr. Hajee Vydnia Cassum "that Messrs. Robert Clark and Govindas Keshodas be appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 250 each." Mr. Cowasjee Pestonjee Hakimjee proposed, and Mr. Merwanjee Pestonjee Hakimjee seconded, "that the thanks of the shareholders of the Corporation are due, and hereby given to the directors and agents and the Burmah staff for the successful conduct of the business during the year." The above resolutions were passed *nem con.* and the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to Mr. Wyer.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 21st February, 1886.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·955
Temperature of the Air	76·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·4
Dew Point	69·0
Relative humidity of Air	77·0
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·0
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	70·0
General Directions of Wind	NW., ESE. WSW. W., NW. ESE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	3·6.

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 22.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

THE PAREL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

This morning some 600 of the mill hands, men and women, went to Mr. Justice Scott's bungalow at Cumballa Hill to complain that they could not get their wages, which were overdue. Not being able to obtain a hearing there, they came in a body and stood opposite the western entrance of the High Court which is used by the judges. When his Lordship took his seat on the bench, one of the mill hands entered the witness-box and presented a petition, praying that, as the company had been wound up, the Court might order their wages to be paid them.

His Lordship, through the interpreter, informed the petitioner that his bungalow was not the proper place for the mill employés to go to; and that he had no doubt their wages would be paid them by Mr. Fred. H. DeBrito, the provisional liquidator. They were told to see him at 2 p. m.

The Parel Spinning and Weaving Company, of which Messrs. Premchund Roychund and Company are the agents, has been voluntarily wound up. An order has been made in Chambers, appointing Mr. Brito provisional official liquidator, and for the sale of the company's property by public auction on the 20th prox.

APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* WASUDEO BAJAJEE AND THREE OTHERS.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Baker, Sessions Judge of Nasik, who sentenced the accused to rigorous imprisonment for two years each for committing criminal breach of trust as public servants. Mr. Shantaram Narayen appeared for the appellants; and Mr. Pandurang, acting Government Pleader, for the Crown.

During the last Shimaat year, a tax of four annas a head was imposed by the municipality upon pilgrims visiting Nasik. The forms of tickets with counterfoils were bound up into books, containing one hundred each, in the municipal office. The books and tickets were then numbered consecutively and signed by the municipal secretary. When the books were numbered and signed they were treated as cash and credited to the municipality in a book kept for the purpose. When the books were issued, they were debited to the different octroi stations where the tax was collected. There were at first six prisoners in the case, the first being a karkoon employed in collecting the pilgrim tax and issuing the tickets at the Dedali octroi station. On search being made in the station, the counterfoils of one of the books were not found, although those of the others were. The theory of the prosecution was that by some mistake a duplicate of the book the counterfoils of which were not found, was prepared in the office and issued; and that the accused destroyed the counterfoils of the original book so as to conceal their fraud. The charge against them was that, by criminal breach of trust, they defrauded in respect of Rs. 18, the sum due to the municipality on account of 72 tickets which were issued out of a book. The defence relied upon the circumstance that, as a duplicate book had been prepared and issued, the book known as No. 3 was the one which was issued to the Dedali octroi station on the 9th September; and that by a mistake owing to the confusion arising from a large influx of pilgrims, the words of this book, the counterfoils of which were not found, was entered as having been issued on the 10th September. The Sessions Judge, differing from the assessors, found the four accused, the appellants, guilty, and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for three years each.

Their Lordships, in disposing of the appeal, were of opinion that there was not sufficient evidence on record against the accused, and they were accordingly discharged.

(Before Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

THE MALLIGAUM RIOTS.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* MIKHAN MISHRIKHAN.

THEIR Lordships delivered judgment this afternoon in an appeal in the case. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Pandurang, acting Government Pleader, for the Crown.

The prisoner was convicted by Mr. Nurhar Dajee, special magistrate appointed for the trial of the Malligaum Riot cases, of using criminal intimidation under section 506 of the Penal Code, and was sentenced to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default three months' further imprisonment. Mr. Baker, Sessions Judge of Nasik, on an appeal made to him, altered the offence to one of holding out a threat of injury to a person under section 189 of the Code, and confirmed the sentence. On the morning of the 19th October last, Mr. Frost, first-class magistrate of the Malligaum District, and Colonel Williams, Superintendent of Police, there, were proceeding in tongas to Malligaum for the purpose of making arrangement for the conduct of the Dussera procession of the Hindoos on that day. It appeared that five days previously the Hindoos of Malligaum had entered with the procession of the Mahomedan *taboots*, and their proceedings had occasioned considerable irritation among the Mahomedans. Not far on the road the gharry in the morning in question, the two officers, as they were driving in the tonga, met a number of Mahomedans, including the accused, at whose request they stopped the tonga. The accused then uttered words to the effect that, if the Hindoos were allowed to go with their god in procession on that day, the Mahomedans would stop the procession, even if that were to be at the cost of their lives. The accused was immediately arrested; and the special magistrate, before whom he was tried, held that the words used by the accused amounted to a threat under section 506 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Macpherson, the accused's counsel, argued before their Lordships that the evidence did not at all establish that came to this, that the Hindoos must not be allowed to go in procession on that day, and that if they were allowed to go, the accused and others would stop it. The learned counsel argued that the words used by his client were only meant to be a warning, and could not in any way be construed into a threat to do harm to any body or to prevent public officers in the performance of their duty. The accused had already been in jail over two months-and-a-half.

Their Lordships said that it was urged in this court, as it had been urged before the magistrate and the Sessions Judge, that the words used by the accused amounted to nothing more than a warning. Looking to the words, to the way in which they were uttered, and to the occasion on which they were used, their Lordships were of opinion that they did amount to a distinct threat, and that they were used to overawe public officers in the discharge of their duty. The offence, in their Lordships' opinion, came under the provisions of section 506 of the Penal Code. In this view of the matter, the Court did not consider it necessary to discuss it at length whether section 189 applied to the case. Their Lordships therefore dismissed the appeal.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

ATTACHMENT SET ASIDE.

YESTERDAY at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, the case Loomba Futtu and others *versus* Fakeerjee Pallonjee, was called on for hearing. The parties appeared in person. The defendant is a carpenter employed at the G. I. P. Railway Workshops as a day labourer on a salary of annas 14 per day. On the 19th instant he had taken out a notice calling upon the plaintiffs, the execution creditors to show cause why an attachment levied against the moiety of his salary due for last month should not be removed, on the ground that he (the defendant) is a day labourer, and as such the moiety of his salary could not be attached. The plaintiffs in this case are Marwaree moneylenders, and on the 10th June last obtained a decree from the Third Judge against the defendant for Rs. 30 and costs, payable by monthly instalments of Rs. 1. Since then the defendant had paid the first five instalments, but owing to his illness he was unable to attend to his work, and consequently had no means, and failed to pay three other instalments. Last month the execution creditors attached the moiety of his salary, which was in the hands of the G. I. P. Railway authorities. As the plaintiffs failed to show cause against the notice, the attachment was ordered to be set aside.

ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. N. Spencer, Second Judge, the case Muncherjee Framjee Tumboly *vs.* Kissordas Purbhoodas and another was again called on for hearing. The plaintiff sought to recover the sum of Rs. 500, being the amount of a promissory note executed by the defendants in his favour. Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Starling instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, appeared for the defendants. The defendants denied that any consideration had been given for the note and averred that they signed the note at the request of Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday, with whom the defendants had large speculations in shares. In March last, Nusserwanjee, finding that he would be unable to meet the calls upon him in respect of shares bought for future delivery, compelled the defendants to make a declaration that the shares were bought wholly on their account, and at the same time gave him promissory notes for a large amount with a view to satisfy the claims for them. Amongst these notes, the one sued for was signed by the defendants, but no consideration of any kind was passed. The evidence for the defence was first called, which failed to prove their allegations. His Honour entered a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, with professional costs, Rs. 34.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Whosesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon Road, London.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL REFORM AMONG NATIVES.

THE Hon. K. T. Telang delivered an address last evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute in connection with the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, of which he is an honorary secretary. The address bore upon the question which has recently cropped up, namely—"Ought social reform among the natives of this country to precede political reform?" The Hon. Dadabhai Naoroje was called to the chair. The lecturer said the subject on which he was going to address the meeting was not new to him, as it had engaged his attention a short time ago in connection with his reply to Mr. Malabari's memorandum on enforced widowhood and early marriage. In that reply Mr. Telang was obliged briefly, but emphatically, to express his dissent from the views of Sir Auckland Colvin. Since then fresh attention had been attracted to the subject by the publication of a contribution from a gentleman, whose name was always uttered among educated natives with great respect and esteem—a contribution which Mr. Telang said, must be entitled to great weight. In spite, however, of Professor Wordsworth's authority, the question was one which they should consider rather on the grounds of reason than the grounds of authority. Mr. Telang said it was necessary at the outset to have a clear conception of what social reform was in the present circumstances of the country, and of how far it was connected and interwoven with political reform. Mr. Telang was of opinion that, if they went below the surface of things, it was impossible to divide by any sharp line social from political reform in order to accept the opinion of Sir Auckland Colvin. The authority of Mr. Herbert Spencer was opposed to the view of Sir Auckland Colvin, and was in consonance with a practical fact, a fact which was illustrated in the history not only of this country, but of all countries. Each one of the questions that had been treated as purely social, had an important bearing upon, and was closely interwoven with, what were considered to be questions of political reform. The agency to be trusted for social reform was education, but it was also an important agency in political reform. Having referred at some length to the characteristics of each of these reforms, Mr. Telang repeated that it was impossible to divide by a sharp line between social and political reform. There were only two reasons advanced, as far as Mr. Telang could see, for urging the proposition that social reform ought to have precedence over our political reform. It was said that household slavery was not consistent with political liberty abroad. The opposition to political reform proceeded from a misconception of the real circumstances of the country. Mr. Telang said that the fact was that those who were supposed to be household slaves were not really slaves, but were masters. The household slave does not feel the shackles; he declines to allow the shackles to be broken off him. The word "household slavery" was an entire misnomer; for their greatest difficulty arose from those whom they called household slaves. They were trying to cast off slavery in this sphere, and in that sphere; and they could not be charged with inconsistency when they were trying to cast off slavery in all spheres. There were many evils in the social condition of England which could not be remedied at once, and which must take much time to remedy; and yet, at the same time, political reform was making giant strides. Mr. Telang therefore argued that social and political reform must go hand in hand. The address concluded at a late hour, and all discussion on it was deferred till a future occasion. A hearty vote of thanks was, on the motion of Mr. Purshotam M. Mehta, accorded to Mr. Telang for his very interesting and eloquent address. Thanks were also voted to the chairman on the motion of Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LATE KESSOWJEE JADOWJEE'S WILL.

THE late Kessowjee Jadowjee has left behind him property worth about 94 lakhs consisting of 84 bungalows, houses, chawls, shares, and jewellery. He has adopted Mathuradas as his heir. To his son's widow he has bequeathed one house, some jewellery, and a lakh of rupees in cash, in addition to a monthly allowance of Rs. 1,250. He has set apart Rs. 100,000 towards the marriage expenses of his deceased son, Liladhur's daughter, who will also get Rs. 50,000 as her marriage settlement. The will provides that a sum of Rs. 70,000 be given annually to feed 100 Brahmins daily.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

THE constitution of the Finance Committee is now the pet subject throughout India for a fierce attack. It is denounced as a dodge of the Indian Civilian and eminently denational. To say the truth, we do not ourselves consider that Committee to be perfect. It is too small and too weak for an object which is too grand and too unwieldy. But the misfortune is that we cannot refuse the overburdened Government of India a little pinch of our sympathies. We do not yet know what is a rajdurbary constitution for India, and if we do know it—and this we have been the first to point out—it is practical and an all-round acceptable spirit—we do not know how to get it. There's many a slip between the cup and the lip, so the Indian Government are quite right in straightway reforming the military strength of India, and looking to discard the odium of maintaining reckless expenditures which are due to disgusting vested interests, and they make a clean breast of them and devise the readiest instrument to knock on the head wasteful expenditures which could at once be circumvented. The Indian Government are posted between the Liberals and the Conservatives, or, allegorically, between the devil and the deep sea.—*Rasmal Mitra.*

AN ADVOCATE OF INCREASE IN THE MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

WE who would be the first to enter our protest, however feeble it be, against any unnecessary attempt towards increasing the national expenditure, do clearly see that the expenditure on the military strength has not yet been adequately raised. Whether it should be further raised from the imperial resources, or those of the military classes, is a different question, but it is one which we humbly submit cannot for one year be neglected in the way of a practical and statesmanlike treatment.—*Guserat Mitra.*

THE REV. W. HASTIE'S CASE.

IN the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on the 27th ultimo, Lord Fraser pronounced an interlocutor in the action instituted by Rev. William Hastie, Edinburgh, against Octavius Steel, merchant, London and Calcutta, to recover £5,000 as damages for alleged slander.

His lordship said that the pursuer claimed damages from the defender upon the ground that the latter had brought a series of libels against him contained in letters, circulars, and pamphlets of influence in Edinburgh having the control of the Calcutta mission of the Church of Scotland. The pursuer was appointed in the year 1878 by the General Assembly to the office of Principal of the General Assembly's institution and superintendent of the Church's mission at Calcutta. He was dismissed from these offices in the year 1883, chiefly in consequence of the alleged libels spread abroad against him by the defender. He now claimed damages for the injury he had thus sustained. Edinburgh was the place to which almost the whole of the letters containing the libels were sent, and were there delivered to various clergymen. There was a manifest convenience in trying such an action at the place where the alleged wrong was done, but such reason or convenience must yield to the requirements of the law if there were no jurisdiction in the Court of Session to try the case. The preliminary defence on which a proof had been allowed now be disposed of. The pursuer's averment was that the defender "is proprietor of heritable property in Scotland, and was thus subject to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Scotland. At and subsequent to the service of the summons in this case upon the defender he was owner of subjects in St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, conform to disposition in his favour; and in that of John Steel, shipowner, Glasgow, dated 13th, and registered 15th March, 1871. Since the summons was served, the defender has attempted to divest himself of the said property." This averment was met by the defender with a denial, and he explained that the property in St. Vincent-street did not belong to the defender, but to his mother's estate, and that the defender only acquired the same in trust from the trustees under his mother's settlement, and that he, along with certain of his brothers, renounced all interest in his mother's trust estate by writing executed in the year 1881. His ordship examined in detail all the transactions relative to this property, and said that at the time when the summons was served the defender stood upon the record as joint proprietor with his brother John of heritable property in Scotland, and he only divested himself of that property after being served with the summons in this action, and this upon the ground that he wanted to be rid of the property, because he was satisfied that it was of no value, for a sum contained in a bond dated 1876, for £4,000. The defender must, therefore, either be dealt with at the time when the summons was held as joint *pro indiviso* proprietor with his brother John of this heritable property, or assuming that the declaration of trust was to be held as tantamount to a conveyance in favour of the beneficiaries interested under the mother's settlement, in which case he would have right to a share of the St. Vincent-street property according to the proportion of his mother's estate bequeathed to him. These children had renounced any right in their father's will, but that was of no moment in the present case. They renounced no right had by them under their mother's settlement. In these circumstances, the plea against the jurisdiction of this Court must be repelled on the ground that when the summons was served the defender was owner of heritable estate in Scotland. It was of no moment that he parted with it within twenty-four hours after the summons was served. Where jurisdiction was validly constituted at the time when the action was instituted such jurisdiction would not be affected by the circumstance that the defender immediately withdrawn himself from the country, and took up his domicile in England or elsewhere abroad; nor would it be affected by the circumstance that he sold the heritable property on which jurisdiction was based when served with the summons. The judge who had the right to try the case when the summons was served still continued to have right notwithstanding such evasions on the part of the defender. It might be quite true that the pursuer obtaining decree might not be able to adjudge the heritable property which had been sold to a *bonâ fide* purchaser, but the decree would stand as that of a Court of competent jurisdiction and the foreign Court of the foreign country to which the defender had betaken himself would, according to the rules of international law, enforce it just in the same way as they would enforce a decree where the defender had remained during the whole course of the action in Scotland, and had only left that country when judgment had been pronounced against him. His Lordship accordingly repelled the plea of no jurisdiction for the defender, and appointed pursuer within eight days to lodge issues for the trial of the case, and found pursuer entitled to expenses since the date of the closing record under deduction of £3 3s. already decerned for.

Counsel for Pursuer—Mr. Comrie Thomson. Agents—Welsh & Forbes, S. S. C. Counsel for Defender—Mr. Dickson. Agent—J. B. M'Intosh, S. S. C.

MRS. GRANT DUFF ON BOOKS.

THE other day Mrs. Grant Duff distributed the prizes at the Doveton Girls' School, when she said:—Ladies, gentlemen, and children of the Doveton Girls' School,—I much regretted that, in previous years, my numerous engagements prevented my having the pleasure of giving away the prizes here, and I regret still more that this is the last occasion on which I shall do so. The history of the school is a very interesting one, and it reflects much credit on its management, that it has risen so greatly in numbers and importance, starting, as it has done, with only 45 girls in the year 1856, and standing as it does now, with nearly two hundred. I must congratulate Miss Keely also on the attention which appears to be paid to matters of real consequence. A day or two ago, Mookerjee kindly handed me a little book which she informed me she had written, and was for teaching, and which I should like to see in the hands of every girl in the Presidency. On the other hand, I deeply regret that native languages are not taught. I have made many mistakes since I came to India, but of all my shortcomings the one which grieves me most is the grave error I committed in not learning Hindustani and the vernacular Tamil. No one can live among a people and do their duty by them without knowing their language. We all know what was the answer to the question "Who is my neighbour?" Every one we come near is our neighbour, and we cannot treat him fairly unless we understand what he says. I think it is a great and difficult question for every woman, except those very few whose exceptional wealth or position takes the detail of life off their hands, to decide what measure of time it is justifiable to devote to herself. The first and most important duty must be always to consider the requirements of father and mother, husband and children, as the case may be, but all these ties will be benefitted and not injured by a certain portion of time is steadily given up to self-improvement. The most common and obvious way of doing this is by reading, and, in all ages, much has been written on the delight, the interest, and the improvement to be derived from books. I am far from thinking that there are any wrong ways of reading, and it depends on which of these ways you take, whether reading is to be an idle amusement, a dangerous snare and temptation, or a genuine intellectual refreshment and good. Now I cannot help saying that it is easy to get into, that of reading so-called amusing books. Fiction, which really resembles life, is often valuable and suggestive: a certain limited number of novelists have been great moralists and great teachers, but that deluge of stories which pours from the press, especially in the form of periodicals for young people, few refer to anything in the smallest degree resembling nature. I have spoken of rubbish, but there are things worse than rubbish; there are the long histories of various and luxurious people, with aristocratic names and great fortunes, the product of the disordered imaginations of persons who have never been a gentleman or a lady in their lives, and whose characters, if they really existed, would deserve the guillotine or the treadmill. Such reading is a delusion of the worst sort. Now, having spoken of what you should avoid, let us see what sort of reading will best improve and refresh you. In answer, I would suggest those books which will bear to be read again, and the substance of which will sink into your minds and fertilise them. Some years ago I remember being present at a social evening at which many eminent men were discussing what books they would choose to take to a desert island. A good deal was said, and a good deal was written on the subject; the number was limited to one hundred, and various people sent the names of the volumes they chose. From that time the discussion dropped, but I see it has been taken up again by one of those who was then present, and that there have been various discussions on the subject in the English papers. Of course books is a great many, either to buy or to read, but I find the famous philosopher Comte gives even more, namely one hundred and fifty, which he divides as follows: Poetry, 20 volumes; Science, 30 volumes; History, 60 volumes; General subjects, 30 volumes. This list is a fair one, coloured especially in the scientific part by his peculiar religious views. None of you, perhaps, could afford either the time to read, or the money to buy, so large a library. I made myself, the other day, a list of twenty books, suitable for a young person's library. I divided it into these heads: Theology, Philosophy, History, Science, Classics, Poetry, Fiction, Art, Biography, and Travels, and a little table, which I will leave here, as some of you may like to look at it. In Theology, I have put down that most beautiful of all religious books, the Imitation of Christ, and Jeremy Taylor's Holy Living and Dying. In Philosophy, Marcus Aurelius and Epictitus which can both be read in Long's translations, and are the best books, outside Christianity, of moral precepts. For History, Green's History of England and Dr. Hunter's Short History of the Indian People; for Science, Miss Buckley's History of Science and Nicholson's Advanced Text-book of Zoology; for Classics, Blackie's Translation of Æschylus and Worsley's Odyssey. For Poetry, the Christian Year, Keble, and a very excellent little collection made by a townsman of your own, Bradshaw's Anthology. For Fiction, Guy Mannering and the Mill on the Floss; for Art, the English translation of Lubke's History of Art, and Ruskin's Elements of Drawing; for Biography, Boswell's Life of Johnson, and Goethe's Autobiography, and for Travels, Darwin's Voyage of the Beagle and Yule's Edition of Marco Polo. If you read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest the above books, you will, I think, have filled your minds with a great many interesting facts, and a great many noble thoughts. And I hope you will put away from you the idea that as you grow older it signifies less what you read. It signifies not less but more. We all either deteriorate or improve as we grow older, and you have the choice before you. Improve, let every year see you reading wiser books, shrinking more from evil, turning more to good. And remember that no learning, no books, no cultivation are worth anything unless they result in great and good deeds.

Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever.
Do noble things, not dream them all day long.
Making past present, and that vast for ever
One grand sweet song.

MADRAS.

THE EURASIAN MEMORIAL.—It will be remembered that some months ago the Eurasian Association submitted an appeal to the Secretary of State, through the local Government protesting against the appointment of certain European gentlemen in this Presidency to posts which, under the orders of the Home Government, were reserved for natives of India only. This appeal has just been returned by the Madras Government with the remark that as the appeal contains the signatures of a number of Government officials, such is in contravention of the order of Government, which forbid a collective appeal from the employés of the State in any matter. Hereupon, Mr. White, the president, has declined to resubmit the memorial or sign it, unless the association are prepared to indemnify him for any loss of employment, &c., that such a step would involve. There have been some stormy meetings on the subject, with the result that a large number of the chief promoters of the association have withdrawn from it with the object of forming a Defence Association, to meet such emergencies as the present, and the Calcutta association is to be requested to moot the question whether Government employés are forbidden from signing memorials of the nature of that in question.

N.-W. PROVINCES.

INFANT MARRIAGE QUESTION.—A conference of the principal Shastries, Paudits, and citizens met at Benares on Sunday on an appeal from Mr. Malabari. The Shastris held that infant marriages were unjustifiable and extremely injurious. Resolutions were then passed, appointing an executive committee and urging strong continuous efforts to prevent the custom with such judicious aid from Government as might be deemed desirable for the timely attainment of the object. The resolutions were carried unanimously. Raja Sambhu Narayan Sinha Bahadur presided.

THE GOGGLE HEROES.

A SECRET SOCIETY of desperadoes that has flourished in Glasgow for some time has at last succumbed to the vigilance of the police. Two of the members have been caught red-handed, or in other words, with too great an assortment of handkerchiefs in their possession, and what is even more important, they carried documents which cast a flood of light on the nature and extent of the dangerous organisation. From these it seems that the society called itself "The Goggle Heroes, or the Terror of the West End." A penny a week was subscribed by each member, and, according to the desperadoes already captured, this money was expended in "blow-outs." There were three very strict rules—not all, however, of equal gravity. The first was, "That you fight for your comrades to the death;" the second, "That you knock off as many men's hats as possible;" the third, "That you swing at the rope's-end if you disobey." The ages of the members of this league varied from young men in the prime of life—say 12 years—up to seniors of 18; and it is understood that the portion of the subscriptions not expended in "blow-outs" was exchanged for penny numbers about Dick Turpin. Sixteen string Jack, and other heroes of romance. Society breathes more freely now the Goggle Heroes are crushed.

THE TAZIEH, OR PASSION PLAY OF PERSIA.

ONE of the least known but most remarkable religious phenomena of the age is the Tazieh, or Passion Play of Persia. I was invited to attend on the fifth day of the Tazieh. We arrived at the Takiéh toward noon. On alighting from the carriage I was surprised to see an immense circular building, as large as the amphitheatre of Verona, solidly constructed of brick. Ferauches, or liveried footmen, cleared the way before us. Thrashing right and left, they opened a lane through the crowd that packed the great portal. Entering a dark, vaulted vestibule, I groped, or rather was pushed by the throng, toward a stairway crowded with servants whose masters had already arrived. We finally landed on the first gallery, which led around the building. A few steps in the twilight, and then an embroidered curtain was raised, and I entered the box of the Zahiri Douléh. It was in two parts, the first higher than the other; stepping into the front and lower division, I was invited to sit or recline on the left of my host upon a superbly embroidered cushion of velvet (the seat of honour is at the left hand in Persia). The walls of the loggia were hung with cashmere shawls of price, and the choicest of rugs enriched the floor. A number of Persian gentlemen of lower rank occupied the back part of the apartment; all alike were seated on their knees and heels—a most painful position for one not accustomed to it from infancy. Having willingly made a concession to popular feeling by wearing a Persian kolâh, or black conical cap, made of stuff imitating sheepskin, I was able to sit at the extreme front of the box, and see and be seen without the interposition of a screen of gauze, which is required in the case of foreigners who are permitted occasionally to visit the royal Takiéh. On looking forth over the vast arena a sight met my gaze which was indeed rare and extraordinary. The interior of the building is two hundred feet in diameter and some eighty feet high. An enormous domical frame of timbers, firmly spliced and braced with iron, springs from the walls, giving support to the awning which protects the interior from the sunlight and the rain. From the centre of the dome a large chandelier was suspended, furnished with four electric burners—a recent innovation. A more Oriental form of illuminating the building was seen in the prodigious number of lustres and candlesticks, all of glass, and protected from the air by glass shades open at the top, and variously coloured; they were concentrated against the wall in immense glittering clusters. The arrangement of the boxes, or, more strictly, loggias, was peculiar. The walls rarely indicated any serious attempt at decoration, excepting in simple string courses or cornices of brick, the chief material apparent, and yet the general effect was picturesquely grand. The architect being evidently conscious that by merely following the arrangement suggested by the aim in view he would achieve a noble architectural expression. On one side the loggia of the Shah raised the arch of its broad window to twice the dimensions of the neighbouring loggias. Opposite, again, was a row of alcoves associated together by a line of semi-Saracenic archivolts over the windows which were concealed by a green lattice, and framed with green mouldings carved and gilded; these were appropriated to the wives of the Shah. The entrances to the floor, or pit, differed in width, the widest being some thirty feet; the arched roofs extended to a height of thirty and forty feet respectively. These vaulted passages being, of course, pierced through the walls, gave a means for gauging the solidity of the structure, the walls being fifty feet in thickness on the ground floor. In the centre of the area was a circular stage of masonry, raised three feet high, and approached by two stairways. Attached to the side of the theatre was a pulpit of white marble of the form universally followed in Mahomedan countries, being simply a lofty, narrow flight of steps, protected by a solid balustrade on each side, and crowned with a canopy. The spiritual exaltation or the age and rank of the speaker suggest from what elevation he shall exhort the people seated on the pavement below him. The entire arena, with the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 22.

THE Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	3,74,829
Do. Do. Branches	Inc.	,,	24,624
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	29,10,863
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	28,941
Loans	Inc.	,,	14,705
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	2,32,820
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	,,	98,984
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	27,03,940

This reduction, which is entirely due to increased trade requirements, brings the Cash Balance for the first time in many months below the corresponding date of the previous year; and fully justifies the action of the directors in advancing their rates of interest and discount last week. A comparison of the position of the Bank on the same day last year is interesting :—

	1885.	1886.
Public Deposits	49,31,871	65,68,097
Other Deposits	21,1,13,645	1,99,11,079
Govt. Securities	49,60,149	32,34,912
Cash Credits	19,17,492	17,27,718
Loans	4,94,347	20,54,444
Bills Discounted	1,47,98,806	1,77,82,034
Cash with other banks	6,82,238	8,50,201
Cash Balance	1,34,58,170	1,29,09,148

EXCHANGE.—The market for sterling opened this morning with a weaker feeling, and the advices from Calcutta bearing a similar tone, there seemed every probability of a further giving way in rates. On the Bank of Bombay return becoming public, however, a much steadier feeling set in, and the banks, while allowing their drawing rates to remain unaltered, put up their buying prices by 1-32d. Little or no business has been done at the advance, but the closing indications are nevertheless very firm. We quote :

Bank Bills on demand	Rs. 5 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	Rs. 5 29-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	Rs. 6d.	,,
Credits ,,	Rs. 6d.	,,
Francs ,,	190¼d.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at Rs. 97 9-16 for Fours ready, Rs. 97½ early March delivery. Fours-and-a-half have receded to Rs. 100¾.

SHARES :—Spinning and Weaving Mills are all very firm again on the strength of the continued fall in Cotton, which unquestionably places the mills in a much better position for profitable working. In most of the favourite companies an advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share has been established, and speculators are willing buyers for April delivery. In Press Companies we notice a decline of Rs. 2½ in Bombay and Rs. 5 in Mofussils. Berars are Rs. 5 up to Rs. 565. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are weaker again at Rs. 3,500 for first issue.

COTTON.—Reuter's closing telegram from Liverpool of Saturday's date reports a further decline in Americans to arrive of 1-32d. to 3-64d. per lb., and partly owing to this and in part to increasing supplies on this side, sellers have again reduced their prices by Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. At this reduction there has been a fair inquiry running mostly on Broach and Bhownuggers, in which some considerable transactions have taken place. We also hear of some speculative sales of Good Bengals for March at Rs 152 to Rs. 153 per candy, but *bona fide* sellers do not offer at this level. Current rates as closely as we can quote them to-day are :—

	Good.	F. Good.	Fine.
Bengals, Feb.-March European	Rs. 157	167	172
Ditto ditto Speculators	,, 152	159	169
Oomras ditto Staple Cotton	,, 167		
Ditto ditto Oomra Cotton	,, 156		
Broach, ditto	,, 189		194
Dholleras, Bhownuggar, April	,, 168	174	
Ditto May	,, 167	172	

WHEAT is quiet at unaltered rates, but there is very little business passing.

SEEDS are unchanged both as regards tone and price.

FREIGHTS continue steady with, if anything, an upward tendency. The s. s. Ballarena has been fixed for Marseilles, February-March loading, at 18s. 9d. ; and the s. s. River Indus is berthed for London, April loading, at 21s. 3d. Engagements for Hull have been made to-day for March loading at 18s. per ton. We quote rates as under :—

	Cotton.	Wheat.
Liverpool	Ready 18-9	15
London	,, 20	
Open Charter	,, 18-9	
Havre	,, 20	
Dunkirk	,, 18-9 to 20	
Antwerp	,, 18-9 to 21	
Marseilles	,, 18-9 to 20	
Trieste and Venice	,, 26-3 to 27-6 at 2s.	

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	fall	2½ p.ct.	717½xd
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	821x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	696
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct	110

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	447½
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9 345	100	100	..	106
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	335
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	735
Bellary S.&W.Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	480
Bhownuggar Mills	9,0 0	100	100	..	6
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	..	1020
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	16½
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 30	780
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	705
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	660
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	700
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	..	945
Dharamsey S &W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	105
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,020
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs. 25	700xd
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	700
Gokuldas Tejpal S. Co.	2,000	50	50	..	330
Gordon Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	130
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	935
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	500	..	695
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 37½	1,060
Imp.Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	500	.. 30	480
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,150
James Greaves Mills	100	500	500	,,14-5-7	570
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	50	50	..	40½
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	1,175
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	990
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	880
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	10	10	Rs. 5	153xd
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	3,000
Mahalakshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	680
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,210
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	192½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,175
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	580
NalgaumCotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	5	..	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	900
New Great Eastern	1,500	100	100	..	935
Oriental	5,745	625	625	..	585
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	40	..	560
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	25	250	..	205
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	50	..	100
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	..	910
Ripon	841	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	820
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,450
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1 390
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	720
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	430
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	25	..	255
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	580
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	825

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£142
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	..	£147

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	260
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	435
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	101	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,050xd
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	285
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	540
Brasl's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	Rs. 16	170
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	207½
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	780
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	5 0	300	300	12	165xd
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,380
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8.500	Rs. 150	2,575
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	625
Harvey & Sahapathy Co., Ld.	480	500	500	Rs. 25	40
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co	240	500	450	Rs. 40	445
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	240
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	123	..	125
MofussilCo	3,125	400	400	..	410
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	50	..	565
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	..	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	142½
Printers of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	565
Sahapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 7	655
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	1 200
Samoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Vakkar Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	750

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 20th February, as compared with the statement of the 13th February :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 13 Rs.	Feb 6. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	42 67,253	46,42,087
do. do. at Branches	19,01,316	19 26,010
Other Deposits	2,28,37,061	1,99,18,079
Post Bills	20,071	19,781
Cash Credits undrawn	4,54,955	3,92,703
	4,19,80,092	3,93,98,663
ASSETS.		
Govt. & otherauthorized Securities	32 63,873	32,34,912
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	16,35,337	17,27,718
Loans, on Security of do	25,39,799	25 54,444
Current Accounts, overdrawn	947	897
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,75,49,214	1,77,82,034
Stamps	28,612	28,730
Dead Stock Rs. 3,75,578		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,5,000	3,10,697	3,10,578
Cash Balances with Correspondence	9 49,185	8,50,201
Cash and Currency Notes	1,57,03,088	1,29,09,148
	4,19,80,092	3,93,98,662

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes

223-85—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank, vs Balcrustna Hurrichund and another.
226-85—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank, vs Jamsetjee Eduljee Vellatee.
227-85—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank, vs Byramjee Cursetjee Lalla.

Long Causes.

215-84—Payne, G. and S.—Bezonjee Edulji Soonawala, v Pestonjee Dinshaw—Khunderao M.—Part heard.

To vary Commissioner's report and for further direction and costs.

877-70—Crawford and B—Mithibai and others, vs Limjee N. Banajee and others—Tobin and R. and Craigie, L. and O.—Part heard.

For further directions and costs in Commissioner's report.

601-70—Little, S. F. and N.—Shamavahoo, vs Dwarkadas Vussonjee and another—Jefferson, B. and D. Specially fixed.

Long Causes (specially fixed).

521-81—Payne, G and S—Essa Hajee Moiadina, vs Rehimbai—Mirza, H K.
118-83—Bickcell and K—Bhagoobai, vs Kristnajee Arjoon—R Skipsey.
250-85—Payne, G. and S—A Morton, vs Lieut-Colonel A F Dobbs—Macfarlane and E.
333-85—Craigie, L. and O—Dayachund Malookchund, vs Anundrao Bulwant and another—Little, S, F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

For Judgment.

22-85—Muljee B B—Shapoorjee Nowrojee Pochajee, vs Bhikajee—Winter and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

452-84—Tobin and R—Narayen Janardhun Chhatre, vs Venayek Cassinath Madhalay—Wadia and G.
398-84—Thakurdas D and C—Jaumahomed Cassum, vs Vaiub Mahomed bin Rujub—Tyabji and D.
427-84—E Wilkin—Balaram Guugaram and another, vs Mahomedaliy Dossaji—R Skipsey.
211-85—Ardesir and H—Hajee Abubucker Ismail and another, vs Mahomed Acoob—Tyabjee and D.
91-84—Balkrishna and B—Chandubhoy Amonjee and another, vs Mariambai and others—Tyabjee and D, and in person.
65-85—Payne, G and S—Muddury Narasinhum and others, vs Hajee Mahomed Raza Shirazee—Shamrao P.
143-84—Macfarlane and E.—Tricumji Panachund, vs The S B and C I Ry Co and others—T and D. H. C. and B. W and B, and L, S, F, and N.

(Before the Hon. Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

424-85—Nanu and H—Hormusjee Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, vs Martin Cohen.
4-86—Little, S F and N—J G Fox, vs Oomer Jamalsons.
7-86—Wadia and G—Sala Mahomed Elias vs Abd Rahim Bowla.

Long Causes.

429-85—Jefferson, B and D—Soonderjee Bhaljee and other vs Ruttonsey Morarji and others—Payne, G and S
437-85—Pestonjee and R—Gungadas Tapidas vs Kessowjee Vishwanath and another.
438-85—Macfarlane and E—Hajee Abdoola Aboo, vs Aba Meya Hajee Ahmed and others—Tobin and R, and Hore, C and B.
439-85—In person—Ramjee Hurdev, vs Heerjee Kalian—In person.
453-85—Tyabjee and D—Jakeria Ayab, vs Kessowjee Jadowjee—Thakurdas and D
442-85—Ardesir and H—Cooverjee Dhunjibhoy Patel, vs Cooverjee Jehangir Sandhurst—Little, S F and N.
433-85—Hore, C and B—Mirzamuli Nathmul and another vs Venayek Cassinath Mendhil and another—Khunderao M.
463-85—Little S F and N—L A Wallace and others vs Meghbai—Hore, C and B.
465-85—Jefferson, B and D—Thucker Jairam Hurry and others, vs Bhanjee Hemraj—In person.
466-85—In person—Ahmed Jewa and another vs Sallay Mahomed Ahmed and others—In person.
470-85—Khunderao M—Manockjee Pallonjee Satna vs Dwarkanath Gunputrao and others.
478-85—In person—Abdoolakhan Reymankhan vs Mahomed Ismail Vulud &c—Baik and B.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED).

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

COWEN—February 20, at Nesbit Hall, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, H. M. Cowen, aged 25 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUSHBY—February 18, at Calcutta, 8 Old Court House Corner, the wife of W Bushby, of a daughter.
STUART—February 19, at Nuugumbaukam, the wife of G H Stuart, of a son.
SWALES—February 11, at Calcutta, the wife of William H Swales, of a son.
THOMPSON—February 12, at Ghazipur, the wife of R M Thompson, Supervisor, P W D, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GORDON—BLACKWOOD—February 17, at the Pro-Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev F J Montgomery, Chaplain of Lahore, Chaptain Robert Gordon, 22nd Bengal Infantry, to Helen, daughter of William Blackwood, Esq., of No 5 Clarendon Crescent, Edinburgh.
MORTIMER—O'GORMAN—February 8, at Christ Church, Morar, by the Revd Aiza Roberts, M A; Henry William Mortimer, Commissariat Department, to Theresa Mary Maddan, eldest daughter of Honorary Captain O'Gorman, Retired List.
TATE—RIDDLAY—February 11, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Venerable Archdeacon Browne, B D, cousin of the bride, J C Tate, Esq, of Sumatra, to Marion Morrison, eldest daughter of the late George Findlay, Esq, of Surbiton, Surrey.
THOMAS—HORHOUSE—February 16, at St Peter's Church, Fort William, by the Rev F J L Warneford; William Lloyd Thomas, to Ada Margaret daughter of Sir Charles P Hobhouse, Bart, of Monkton, Farleigh, Wilts.

DEATHS.

CONNAU—February 15, at Dacca, Margaret Souttar, wife of W Connau, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department.
DALY—February 15, at Fyzabad, Lieut William Owen Daly, 1st Battalion, Leinster Regiment, aged 23 years.
SCHAUMBURG—February 17, at 5, Mumayun Place, Calcutta, James H J Schaumburg, late Artist Geological Survey, and Offg Principal, Government School of Art, aged 45 years and 8 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1886.

THE important speech in which the Viceroy proposed the health of the officers and the soldiers of the army that took part in the Burman campaign is given *in extenso* in our telegraph column. Lord Dufferin pays a graceful and deserved tribute to the skill and success as well as to the humane forbearance which marked the progress of the conquest of Upper Burma. General Prendergast has scarcely as yet received due recognition of a great achievement. It is to be hoped that the generous and considerate words of the Viceroy will console him for any want of appreciation which may have been apparent in the references which have been made to the march-over in Burma. Lord Dufferin well said that there is more true honour in having secured success with a minimum of bloodshed, than could have been by a costly victory, however glorious, on a fiercely contested field of battle. There is no reason to make any deduction from this praise on account of the regrettable incidents which occurred subsequently in the repression of insurrectionary movements, for General Prendergast was absent in Bhamo when those measures were unfortunately resorted to, and his first act upon his return was the issue of a general order prohibiting unauthorised executions. Mr. Bernard and Colonel Sladen also received the warm acknowledgments of the Viceroy. The army, it has been announced, will receive a gratuity of three lakhs—a sum which they will certainly prefer to their share of prize money, for it is now very well understood that the prize taken in the Palace could scarcely realise at a sale a lakh and a half or two lakhs of rupees. The army has cheerfully undergone great labours and much exposure, and has never been wanting at the call of duty. The batta accorded has been well earned.

Lord Dufferin is, perhaps, somewhat sanguine when he rejoices that he can discern no sign of anything approaching to a partisan warfare against ourselves in Burma. In the beginning of the so-called dacoit movement there was no evidence that it was directed against us, but certainly it has changed its character as it developed. This, however, is not a matter for much surprise. An irregular resistance was anticipated, the example of what had happened in Lower Burma not having been forgotten. The most important declaration which the Viceroy has made during his sojourn in Burma is the announcement that, to put an end to dacoity at any risk and cost, and to give full effect to the proclamation annexing Upper Burma to the British Empire, "the country will be at once placed under the supreme and direct administrative control of British officers." His Excellency eloquently predicted the future comfort and commercial prosperity which will be ensured to the inhabitants under the new *regime*, and said that, though some months and perhaps years might elapse, yet in a decade he hoped that the inhabitants of Upper Burma will be amongst the most prosperous and contented of Her Majesty's subjects.

That the lot of the Upper Burmans will be sensibly ameliorated by the change in their destinies can scarcely be doubted. What more concerns us is whether our own interests will be equally benefited. We have accepted grave responsibilities from which Lord Dalhousie and men of his undoubting temper, deliberately held back. We have pushed our frontiers to the gorge of Chinese defiles, and have encamped our soldiers under the shadow of hills on the further side of which France is endeavouring to maintain her ill-starred conquests. We have accepted, without hesitation, a financial deficit of nineteen lakhs a year, in the hope that in ten or fifteen years, —if we have no Chinese war upon our hands in the meantime—Burman finance may establish an equilibrium, and perhaps yield a profit. We have added to our territories an immense region, which will have to be held by a portion of an army which we are daily told is too weak to cope with dangers at the other end of the Empire. We do all this, and, perhaps we are right in doing it. But the question is whether we do it knowingly and with our eyes open, counting upon our imperial fortune, and ready to make it good whatever betide. It is difficult to suppress a feeling of exultation when we hear that a new and magnificent province has been added to an almost boundless Empire, but the intoxication of glory and success has its dangers as well as its seductions. Those who are masters of themselves in such a time, are not the most easily cast down or disconcerted by the frowns of fortune; for them the goddess may turn her wheel, as the ploughman turns his clods :—

Pero giri Fortuna la sua ruota,
Come le piace, e'l villan la sua màrra.

But meanwhile, Upper Burma is open to the enterprise and the capital of India and of England. Bombay shares whatever the opportunity offers and it will be the fault of our enterprising citizens if they do not profit by it equally with other competitors.

PROFESSOR WARD of the Kumbakonam College delivered on the 8th instant, in the Porta Town Hall, Kumbakonam, an address, in which he made a vigorous and remarkably outspoken attack upon the examination system that prevails in Madras and throughout the rest of India. It is owing, he thinks, to the pernicious system of examinations now pursued that "school education has deteriorated into one tremendous system of cramming, that is, learning like a parrot without understanding. Of schoolboys, especially in India, may it be said : "Eyes have they and see not; ears have they, but they hear not; voices have they, but they sing not; hands and feet have they, but they play not: but the dates of the kings of England they know, the exact height of Mount Everest, the precise length of the Rhone, Rhine, and Ganges." In these days of veiled allusion and courteous abstention from the mentioning of names, it is rather refreshing to read the personal strictures which the learned professor proceeds to level against some of his educational colleagues in Madras. With regard to the examination papers, in fact, he contents himself with saying in general terms, that as the delicate work of examining is entrusted to a heterogeneous collection of civilians, parsons, military officers, and railway engineers, the natural result is that "the papers set year after year are a sheer disgrace to the very name of education." But when he goes on to consider some of the means taken to prepare the pupils for those examinations which the Madras University conducts in such "a shameful and stupid way," he does not think fit to abstain from personal criticism. We may hope that he has no particular professor in the Madras Presidency in his mind's eye when he draws the picture of the student's ideal professor as "a white man in a black coat, who sits on a rostrum and dictates to them learned notes to be taken down *verbatim* and learned by heart *seriatim*." When he speaks of the students who "have read a play of Shakespeare and will give a lengthy disquisition on the most difficult passages quoted quite correctly from the notes by some money-loving rascal who never understood a line of Shakespeare," it is just possible that no one who may have recently in Madras distinguished himself as a Shakespearian commentator will have reason to believe that he is the person aimed at by Professor Ward's strong language. But in other cases the lecturer leaves no room for doubt, and frankly quotes the names of those who have, as he thinks, by their books, done harm to the cause of Indian education. The special objects of his attacks are Mr. Cecil M. Barrow, Principal of the Doveton Protestant College, and Mr. Venkata Subba Row, author of a book called "Science Made Easy." "Mr. Barrow alone, or in conjunction with Mr. Maddox, is in the habit of rapidly preparing year by year notes on the English text-books appointed for the Matriculation and B. A. examinations in Madras. The students do not, in Professor Ward's opinion, derive much real education from these annotated editions. "They have," he remarks, "read a novel of Sir Walter Scott, (a few of them who all got plucked shed tears over the sorrows of Amy Robsart), and the long words they looked up in a dictionary or learnt from Mr. Barrow's "Notes." They thus learn such a lot of long words that in their ordinary talk they cannot express themselves without the use of half-a-dozen pentasyllables." With regard to Mr. Venkata Subba Row's book, the lecturer's language is still more openly aggressive. "Science," he informed his audience, "cannot be made easy; it can only be made clear. No one who ever knew what he was writing about could call science easy. And yet I find that a certain book called 'Science Made Easy' has passed through some seven or eight thousand copies." If the book is as full of "gross blunders" as Professor Ward describes it to be, it must have disseminated error very widely through the South of India. After quoting five or six instances of statements which are condemned as utterly erroneous, he sums up by saying that even worse than the scientific inaccuracy of this "worthless production" is the fact that it is "a deliberate attempt to deceive examiners." and that by the use of such books the student is "taught that it is better to get a degree by lying than by honest work." We are not particularly interested in the question of the goodness or badness of this small science manual. It must, however, in justice, be mentioned that, while on the one side we have Professor Ward's hostile criticism, on the other we have no less than twenty-six commendatory opinions in favour of the work, including the verdicts of the Director of Education, Cochin, of an Inspector of Schools, of the Principal of the Maharaja College, Mysore, and of the Principal of the Doveton Protestant College, the abovementioned Mr. C. M. Barrow, who, by deliberately recommending it to his students, is declared to "damn himself without any hope of retrieving his lost reputation." It is our own private opinion that the author of "Science Made Easy" will be able to defend himself successfully against some of his critic's accusations, but for all that it must be allowed that Professor Ward's plain-spoken remarks do clearly and correctly describe the worst features in the system of Indian education. It is undoubtedly true that a very large proportion of the students of our Indian universities take no intelligent interest in their studies, and prepare themselves for their degree by a persistent system of cramming, which deprives the university course of much of its educational value. "The whole object of their youth is to get a B. A. and of their after-life to get as much pay as possible. They have no enthusiasm for any particular kind of study; they cram up most that subject which pays best." Being endowed with wonderful powers of memory and unflagging industry, they learn by rote long notes dictated to them by their teachers, or passages culled from the pages of short manuals specially prepared to get them through their examinations. As might be expected, the books prepared to suit the tastes of the students and help them through their struggles with the examiners are not always admirably adapted to higher educational purposes. In such matters the quality of the demand necessarily determines the quality of the supply. The students buy what books they think will pay best in the hour of trial, and the annotators and writers of compendiums on their part prepare what will pay them best by obtaining a wide circulation. This fact must exert a more or less injurious influence on the character of the literature prepared for the Indian student. The evil effect may, however, be exaggerated. The excellence of an educational work and its circulation among Indian students must not be supposed to be exactly in inverse proportion. A thoroughly bad book cannot even be good for examinations, and, when its inutility is recognised, will be carefully avoided by the shrewd student. As for cramming, it is an evil that may be reduced but can never be extirpated, as long as examinations continue in existence. It is probably more extensively practised in India than in England, owing to the peculiar characteristics of the Indian student that we have noticed above, and the comparatively small field left for selection in the choice of examiners. Granting that "examining is work that can only be done efficiently by highly skilled teachers who have devoted their lives to education," it is obvious that to supply examiners for the vast number of candidates that appear yearly to win our degrees we must just content ourselves with the best available talent. It is not likely that matters would be much improved by inverting the present arrangement, and giving the duty of examining to the care of Government instead of to the University, as Professor Ward suggests. This particular change would not be likely even to diminish the amount of cramming, and no possible reform of examination will ever thoroughly destroy this canker of education. Even in the Indian Civil Service competition, though the examiners are chosen from among the most learned and experienced scholars of England, cramming flourishes like a green bay tree. The only consolation in the matter is that the bad effects of this system of preparation are partial. Among a large number of students there always must be a small proportion who take a real interest in their studies, and therefore secure the full benefit to be derived from acquaintance with the masterpieces of literature and the great discoveries of science. Even those students of the baser sort—the majority who merely regard learning as a means to the passing of examinations—cannot avoid learning something on their way to the attainment of their degree. The sons of the husbandman in Æsop's fables, who dug their field for gold, found wealth in a way they had never contemplated by the increased fertility of their farm. In like manner many a student, who studies merely for the sake of passing an examination, may derive from his study a far more real benefit than that which he expected to obtain by his labours. For the study of Shakespeare and Bacon, even when pursued for mercenary objects, can hardly fail to expand the mind of the student. There is also another lower advantage necessarily secured by the least exalted system of study. Just as in the words of Herbert "the dullest sermon teaches patience," so the least intelligent and enthusiastic pursuit of learning must at any rate be a valuable training in habits of industry, which may serve the student well in after-life.

GENERAL GILLESPIE has been appointed to the Mhow Division. This appointment of course makes the Quartermaster-Generalship of the Bombay Army vacant.

A FRENCH ARCHÆOLOGIST IN INDIA.

THIS is the fourth letter published under the signature of "Gustave le Bon," in *Le Temps* :—

Gulf of Bengal, on board the Sir John Lawrence.

I find myself returned from the mysterious capital of Nepal, which no other Frenchman had yet visited, and, in spite of all the pessimist predictions with which I was loaded, I have preserved my head upon my shoulders without very serious difficulty.

It is, as everybody knows, only under very exceptional circumstances that a European—English or not—is able to obtain authority to visit Khatmandu and the principal towns of Nepal; but then, even when this authority has been obtained, it does not necess

TELEGRAMS.

THE ANNEXATION OF UPPER BURMA.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, FEB. 18.

At a dinner last night, given at the Palace to the Heads of Departments, the Viceroy said :—

Sir Frederick Roberts and Gentlemen,—As his is the first time that I have found myself in the presence of the Commander and the chief officers of the army serving in the field in Upper Burma, I desire to take the opportunity of proposing to you the health of Sir Harry Prendergast, and of all those, both officers and men, British and native, who have served under him during the recent successful campaign ; and with this toast I wish to couple the names of the officers and men of the Naval Brigade, as well as of the officers and men of the Burmese Volunteer Corps. It is needless for me to repeat what is known to all, that the invasion of Upper Burma was undertaken with regret by the Indian Government. We had no quarrel with its inhabitants, and the prospect of its conquest, whatever might be the ultimate advantage, was certain to be fraught with immediate expense, anxiety, and embarrassments. On the other hand, the existing relations between ourselves and the Burmese Court had become intolerable, inasmuch as they were fast tending to jeopardize the security and the most vital interests of our own territories. We therefore chose the lesser of two evils, and determined to put an end to the disastrous rule of a prince who was a curse to his own subjects and an impossible neighbour. But in directing General Prendergast to advance upon Mandalay, the Government of India reminded him that it would be his duty to come as little as possible into collision with the people of the country, who are kindred in blood, in religion, and in all their material interests with our own subjects in Lower Burma. How admirably General Prendergast and those serving with him have executed their task it is impossible to over-rate. By rapidity of movement, by skilful strategy, by the exercise of a humane forbearance and the assumption, where it was possible, of a most conciliatory attitude, General Prendergast succeeded, with comparatively little loss upon our side and, what was equally desirable, with the infliction of a minimum of punishment upon those who were opposed to us, in occupying Mandalay, in capturing its King, and in taking possession of the country ; and believe me, gentlemen, that to have led a British army into the enemy's capital in such a manner was, under the circumstances, far more creditable to him and to those associated with him than would have been a costly victory, however glorious, on a fiercely contested field of battle. Nor will his countrymen fail to appreciate the sense of duty which has enabled him and his army to win their stainless laurels. The annals of continual warfares show how a ruthless general may wilfully trace his name in letters of blood on the pages of history. General Prendergast has chosen a better part, and as a consequence he has enabled me to ascend the river, to pass along the streets of this town, and to enter this Palace amidst the ranks of a smiling, trustful, and reconciled population. Again, it is the quality of success to conceal from public notice the many chances of failure which have beset on all sides the enterprise which it has crowned. But those who may hereafter study the nature of our recent operations will not fail to appreciate what disastrous consequences might have ensued had slackness or independence, on the one hand, or recklessness, on the other, directed the movements of our troops. In the name, then, of his Queen and country, and in the name of the Government of India, I beg to tender to Sir Harry Prendergast, his officers, and his men of the three services my warmest thanks, and in doing so, I would desire to extend my expression of gratitude to all those civil officers who so ably seconded his endeavours, to the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Bernard and to Colonel Sladen, to whose courage and knowledge of the people and of the language we are so much indebted for the surrender of the King, as well as to their various assistants. This, however, is neither the time nor the occasion for me to particularise individuals. In due course official reports of all the recent occurrences will be forwarded to the Government, who will then have an opportunity of bringing to the notice of their Sovereign the names of those who may have specially distinguished themselves. Gentlemen, it only remains for me to hope that the work of pacification will continue under the auspices of the same success as has crowned our military efforts. For some time, indeed, they will still need the support and assistance of the army, who have already shown with what patience and energy they can discharge the peculiarly harassing duties imposed upon them. In the meantime, however, there is one announcement I am authorised to make, which I hope will not be received with displeasure at this table, namely, that Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, with the advice of her Ministers, has been pleased to grant a gratuity of Rs. 3,00,000 to the field force serving in Upper Burma. Their labours have now been increased by the necessity of suppressing dacoity, which is far more disastrous to regular troops than the hardships of open warfare. We were well aware, however, from previous experience that it might take a considerable time, even after the constituted authorities of the country had made their submission, before absolute tranquillity would be restored. It took two years before Lower Burma settled down after the conquest of Pegu. As we all know, from time immemorial dacoity has been the traditional weakness of the Burmese people Unfortunately, under the weak and defective rule of King Theebaw gang robberies and dacoity became rife from one end of the country to the other, and this unhappy state of things has, of course, been still further stimulated by the disbandment of his army, and the confusion and disturbance in men's minds which war and a sudden change of government were certain to entail. But I am glad to learn on all hands that district after district under the supervision of our British officers is being reclaimed from the reign of terror by which it was dominated. Above all things, I rejoice to see that there is not the slightest sign of anything approaching to a partizan warfare against ourselves, and that whenever a collision takes place between our troops and any native combatants, it is not that the English posts have been attacked, but that our soldiers have succeeded in overtaking various bands of marauders acting without concert, who have been burning and pillaging harmless and unprotected villages. These excesses, the Government of Her Majesty has determined shall be terminated at every risk and cost. With this view and in order to give full effect to the proclamation issued on the 1st of January, by which Upper Burma was declared to be for ever annexed to the British Empire, the country will be at once placed under the supreme and direct administrative control of British officers, whose experience and energy will enable them, I trust, to repair in a few years the loss and injury entailed upon it by the misgovernment of its former rulers, to restore security to life and property, and to raise it to the same high level of individual comfort and commercial prosperity as is enjoyed by the inhabitants of Lower Burma under an analogous régime, though some months, or perhaps years, may elapse before we have seen the realisation of all our hopes. I have no doubt that ere a decade has passed we shall be able to reckon the inhabitants of Upper Burma amongst the most prosperous and contented of Her Majesty's subjects, and when the pen of history shall eventually trace the causes and the results of the conquest of Burma the great services which Sir Harry Prendergast and his gallant companions in arms have rendered their Queen and country at the most momentous period of the recent crisis will be honorably recorded.

THE SITUATION IN UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, FEB. 18.

At the Palace at 3 p.m., on the 18th, the Viceroy received the Burmese Thathanabung and nine Hpoongyees in the presence of General Roberts, Mr. Bernard, Colonel Sladen and four Chief Members of the Hlootdaw, and made over the heirloom image lately belonging to the Burmese Royal family, saying, "By this the Burmese will see that it is not the intention of the British Government to oppress or persecute the Buddhist religion, which shall have free liberty."

At the meeting in the pandal on Saturday, the 13th inst., the Burmese Ministers were informed that the British Government is careful to reward loyalty and good service, and quick and severe in punishing those that betray their trust and abuse their power.

MANDALAY, FEB. 19.

Colonel Sladen is not likely to stay unless as Chief of Upper Burmah. The Viceroy is pleased with the whole country, and is likely to urge expenditure to develop its resources.

His reply to Moolla Ismail and Zarbuddie's addresses is merely formal. That to the Burmese loongyees, which is very carefully written, is being accurately translated. The Burmese ministers are getting reconciled to the annexation.

The Viceroy's farewell speech produced a good effect. The ministers will take office.

The Woondouk's brother reported himself here on the 10th. He went to occupy Taberin, south-west of Shwaybo, with 150 Burmese levies. He reports that he was surrounded by 2,000 horse and foot. He lost many guns and was captured, and sentenced to death, but saved by friends and Hpoongyees. He says that the whole country on the Shwaybo site is disturbed. The villages arrange for fighting and massing by a system of signals. If a large European force approaches, all assume a pacific attitude and receive the troops ; but if a small force comes they gather quickly and fight.

A list of civil officers is being prepared. They join the stations expeditiously when called.

General Prendergast leaves Mandalay for Rangoon on the 22nd. His own immediate command will be from Rangoon to Yemethen and Menbo.

Reinforcements have arrived safely at Kyouksay. Lieutenant Dobbie, of the 26th M. I., with sixty sepoys at Toungdwingyee was attacked on the 18th by 200 dacoits. He repulsed them, killing twelve, and wounding thirty. Our loss was one sepoy killed and six wounded.

Captain Macdonald had a brush with the dacoits at Sagaing on the 19th. He killed six and captured considerable spoil.

Two daring dacoities occurred in the Mandalay suburbs last night. There was free firing.

MURDER OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF BASSEIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 22.

Mr. St. Barbe, the Deputy Commissioner of Bassein, formerly acting Resident of Mandalay, was yesterday killed by dacoits on the coast, 20 miles north of Cape Negrais. He and 50 policemen had gone in the steam-tug Albert round from Bassein to intercept dacoits making their escape to hills, west of Bassein. On going ashore, accompanied by only two policemen, either to reconnoitre or make inquiries about dacoits, all the three were shot by dacoits who lay in ambush.

On returning Mr. Murphy, commanding the tug on going ashore to recover the body, was also wounded in his leg.

The Commissioner has despatched a body of blue-jackets from H. M. S. Ranger stationed at the Bassein river and of policemen to the place of the scene.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. BERNARD.

It is now certain that Mr. Bernard, after having declined the Lieutenant-Governorship of Burmah as being a too heavy charge for one man in the present state of Upper Burmah, has accepted the Chief Commissionership of the latter province.

It is not yet known who gets that of the British Burmah. It is pretty certain that Colonel Sladen will, who will retire from Mandalay.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ANOTHER MEETING IN HYDE PARK.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

A meeting was held in Hyde Park yesterday under the auspices of the Socialists, at which upwards of 20,000 people were present. Numerous speeches were made on the occasion, in which the absence of relief works was condemned. Mr. Burns, one of the Socialist delegates, made a speech, in the course of which he predicted bloodshed unless social reform was granted. No disturbance took place, and the meeting dispersed quietly. A strong force of police was present.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has started for Cannes.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The Bombay Mails of the 5th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, FEB. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

ADEN, FEB. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Almora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

PORT SAID, FEB. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Loodiana, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera		4 1-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		73½
4½ ,,		75½
3 ,,	Consols for account	101½
3½ ,,	Sterling Loan	101½
4½ ,,	French Rentes	110
Bar Silver		46⅜

THE report of the committee on the new Municipal Bill was again the subject of discussion at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday, although the matter was little advanced when, after two hours, the meeting was further adjourned until Thursday. An amendment was moved by Dr. DeSouza proposing with regard to the projected 72 members of the Corporation that six of these should be elected by the University of Bombay, six by the Chamber of Commerce, and two by the Port Trust. This amendment failed to find a seconder, and the Honourable Mr. Dadabhai Nauroji was ruled out of order in proposing as a second amendment that of the 72 members, 16 should be selected by the justices, 16 by the Government and two by University, and the remainder by the ratepayer. Mr. Dadabhai at considerable length urged that the Corporation should strive to follow the example of the English municipalities, each of which was constituted by a single electoral body and formed one Council, appointing its own sub-committees, and controlling and guiding everything. If they really aimed at local self-government they must first place the whole power of election in the hands of the rate-payers, and next vest the whole of the executive power in the Corporation.

It is announced that Khan Bahadur Nowroji, of Poona, has been appointed to the office of Oriental Translator to the Bombay Government.

SIR RICHARD GARTH leaves India for good on the 24th proximo, the state of his health being such as to render his continued stay in the country matter of anxiety. He retires on full pension.

THE death is announced of Mr. Jules Schaumberg, the officiating Principal of the Bengal School of Art. The deceased was about forty-six years of age, and held an appointment as an artist in the Geological Survey. He was a skilled artist, and a man of kindly, genial disposition.

THE Government Council at Goa, presided over by the Archbishop, has passed a resolution on the subject of the administration of the late Governor-General, Viscount de Paço d'Arcos. The Chief Secretary, Senhor Guimaraes, remarked that if it were within the province of the Council to pass a laudatory resolution, it must be equally in their power to censure bad administration, which would not only be illegal but dangerous and absurd. The Council thereupon modified the original proposition into an expression of simple regret at the resignation of the Governor-General, by whose departure the country had lost a distinguished ruler.

THE work of suppressing dacoity has been considerably advanced in Western Rajputana, but the ground gained may at any time be lost by indifference or by the mismanagement of the criminal tribes.

THE height of water in the Vehar and Tulsi lakes for the week ending 19th inst. was 52·20 and 37·20, respectively, as compared with 54·00 and 40·80 in the corresponding week last year.

SOME successful experiments were made last year under the direction of the Agricultural Department of Madras in the growth and curing of tobacco. The system adopted for the latter was that generally used in Burma and known as "Shade drying." Some samples of this tobacco, together with others of what are called Dindigul and Pulni tobacco, were forwarded to London for valuation, with the result that, whilst the Madura tobacco was valued at 3½d. per pound, the other two sorts were found to be unsaleable. The Government is so well satisfied with the result of this experiment that it has contributed Rs. 400 towards the erection of a pukka drying shade.

WHEN noticing the steady progress of the Oriental Loan Association yesterday, as conveyed in the Directors' Ninth Annual Report, it should have been mentioned that the Reserve Fund had been increased to Rs. 10,000 by the addition of Rs. 2,400 and the sum of Rs. 247-2-8 as balance carried forward to next year's account.

COMMENTING upon the Bombay Port Trust estimates, the *Indian Daily News* says :—Here is Bombay, Calcutta's great rival, which has already taken a large slice of trade away from our port, being rendered cheaper for shipping, while the Port authorities of Calcutta are blindly and wilfully pursuing a course which can only result in adding to, instead of taking away from, the burdens upon trade that now exist, and are already found to be extremely heavy. It will be noticed that the items in respect of which the chief reductions in wharf and dock fees at Bombay are proposed are those (grain and oil seeds) in whose regard Bombay has already largely drawn upon, and hopes still more to attract to itself, a field formerly belonging almost wholly to Calcutta.

THE *Englishman* suggests that Government should put forth some reliable statistics showing the progress of the working classes during the last half century. Fifty, or even forty years ago, the Military Board of Calcutta, which presided over the public works of the day, had a fixed standard of one rupee for a thousand cubic feet of earth-work on the Government embankments. The work was really done at less than this nominal price, but let any contractor be asked in the present day to undertake earth-work at that rate, and see what he will say to it ! Of course the workman and his family have mainly profited by the advanced rate of wages. Then, again, there is the immense change that has come over Bengal since the introduction of the railway system, which has provided such an extension of employments at a very much enhanced rate of wages. If the educated classes were included in the scope of the enquiry, it would be instructive to see for what hundreds and thousands of those who have acquired a knowledge of English, reading and writing—if that may be called education—a livelihood has been provided in the railway, telegraph, and other departments. Most householders know, to their cost, that there has been a steady rise in the cost of wages, and in the prices of most articles procurable in the native market, and it would be interesting to attempt to trace the distribution of the increased profit.

THE success of the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway has been by no means so great as was anticipated, and, according to the report issued, a dividend has been declared of only £1-15 for the year. This very partial success may, to a great extent, be attributed to the nature of the line and the action of the Government. In the first place only fifty-five miles of the line actually belong to the Company, while twelve miles are rented from the Government, and twenty-four miles are worked for the Government. In this complicated state of affairs, it is not to be wondered at that the Company have asked the Government to take over and work the line, or to lease the whole line of the Company, or to give a guarantee and let the Company work together with the Lucknow and Bareli and the Naini Tal lines. The Government, however, has declined to alter the present arrangement. Further, although the Government had agreed to finish the road from the railway terminus up to Naini Tal within one month from the opening of the railway, this has not been done, and the Company has had to purchase ponies and carts to take luggage and goods up to the sanitarium. This may be considered another example of the manner in which Government encourages railway enterprise in this country.

A FAVOURABLE impression is said to have been produced at the Porte—and in all Turkish circles—by the Queen's Speech.

THE arrivals of emigrants in the United States numbered 326,411 in 1885, as against 403,230 in the previous year. Germany was the largest contributor, sending 106,910. Then came Ireland, with 49,356, England with 45,385, Scotland 10,163 Sweden and Norway 31,591, Russia, Finland, and Poland 20,151, Austria 10,602, Bohemia and Hungary 14,752, and Italy 15,689.

ACCORDING to a communication from Vienna, a closer examination of the papyrus of Archduke Rénier has led to the discovery of an interesting part of the Odyssey, dating from the eleventh century. Fragments of the Iliad had already been discovered in the papyrus.

THE existence of illicit salt manufacture appears to be very prevalent in Sind, and how to stop it is a question surrounded by difficulty, as in a province like Sind, where there is so much Kalar, all people have to do is to dig sufficient earth which is generally to be found close by, and take it into their houses and extract the salt from it—a very easy process and one that too many people here are familiar with. As the law at present stands, no offence has been committed until the formation of alimentary salt has commenced. Thus a man may legally take salt earth into his house, wash the salt out of it, and not until he has boiled it sufficiently to cause crystallisation has he committed any offence. This is making detection very difficult, as the privacy of a house cannot frequently be intruded on, on the chance of finding salt. The prevalence of illicit manufacture, however, diminishes salt revenue considerably.

GENERAL CROOK, of the American army, reports an engagement which accidentally occurred on January 11, on the Arizona border between a detachment of American cavalry, under Captain Crawford, and some Mexican troops. Captain Crawford had attacked some hostile Indians, with whom he had maintained a running fight. The Indians finally having escaped with many wounded, the troops encamped, awaiting the result of a parley. While they were encamped a body of Mexicans attacked them. Efforts were made to let the attacking party know that the encampment was American and friendly, Captain Crawford, with an interpreter, advancing under a flag of truce, to have a parley. The Mexicans fired a volley, and Crawford fell mortally wounded, an interpreter being shot in the arm. The scouts of the American force returned the fire to keep the Mexicans at a distance, and the Mexican commander was killed. The firing continued for half-an-hour, when a parley was secured with the officer commanding the Mexicans, who said that the attack was made because the Americans were taken for a hostile force. Both forces were engaged in pursuing the Indians.

SPEAKING at Birmingham lately, Sir Arthur Sullivan mentioned one of his experiences in California. He was travelling on a stage in rather a wild part of the country, and arrived at a mining camp, where he got down for refreshments. As they drove up the driver said, "They expect you, Mr. Sullivan." He was very much pleased, and as he reached the place he saw a number of prominent citizens at the whisky stores. The foremost of them at once came up to big burly man by his (Sir Arthur's) side, and said, "Are you Mr. Sullivan ?" The man replied that he was not, and pointed to Sir Arthur Sullivan. The citizen looked at him rather contemptuously, and said, "Why, how much do you weigh ?" He thought this was a curious method by which to test the power of a composer, but at once answered, "About 162 lbs." "Well," his interrogator asked, "do you mean to say you gave fits to John S. Blackman down at Kansas City ?" He at once explained that he had not given "fits" to Mr. Blackman. "Who are you, anyway ?" he was asked ; and answered, "My name is Sullivan." Ain't you John Sullivan the slogger ?" was the next question. He at once disclaimed all title to that, and said that he was Arthur Sullivan. "Arthur Sullivan ?" queried the citizen : "Are you the man that has put 'Pinafore' together ? Well, I'm sorry you ain't John H. Sullivan," continued the man ; "but still I am glad to see you anyhow—let's have a drink."

M. DE LESSEPS left Southampton for Panama on Jan. 28th, being accompanied by representatives of various French public bodies who go to report on the practical character of the proposed canal. Great political opposition has been shown to the project. But his vigour, his enthusiasm, became contagious, and perhaps no argument he had to adduce in favour of his project was more effectual than that which he laughingly uttered to the Chicago merchants, when he assured them that he "was not to be dictated to by a city half as old as himself." At all events, the generous cheers which greeted the octogenarian were the signal for the opposition to die away, and for the subscriptions to pour in. But since then another difficulty presented itself, and to clear this away is the object which brings M. de Lesseps to Southampton on his way to Colon. Since his last meeting with his shareholders, when he was compelled to ask for powers to raise more money, it has been industriously circulated that the capitalists who have hitherto relied most implicitly on his word have been hoodwinked. In more publications than one it has been asserted that the Canal cannot possibly be finished within the time given ; that the contractors will never be able to complete their contracts for the sums at which they have been given out, that the end of the business will be the bankruptcy of the Company, and, unless the French Government takes up the unfinished work, the stoppage of this vast enterprise. These charges, if true, are serious. If untrue, they must be immediately met, and conclusively shown to be falsehoods. To do so, M. de Lesseps is once more, in spite of his eighty years, on his way to Panama. But, determined that his word alone shall not be the proof of the truth of his report, he has invited representatives from the different Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies concerned to accompany him. Most of these eye-witnesses are from France. His invitation has not, we believe, been generally accepted in England, mainly, no doubt, because very little of his stock is held in this country. This is the mission which the great Frenchman is bound upon.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE I. M. S. Tenasserim, Captain J. P. Casey, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant, from Kurrachee, which port she left on the 19th instant. During the voyage two deaths occurred. She brought the following officers and troops :—Lieutenant-Colonel Blenkinsop, Surgeon Bannerman, Surgeon-Major McCarthy, Lieutenants Stevens, Holloway, Keate, and Churchill, 11 native officers, 689 rank and file of the 4th Madras Pioneers, 89 followers, 3 women, 6 children, and 6 horses.

RIFLE MATCH.

ON Saturday morning last a match was shot between a team of seven men of Captain Roughton's or E Company of the Bombay Volunteers and seven men of Captain Luard's or A Company, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, on the range of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps at Bandora and which ended in an easy victory for Captain Luard's team by 43 points. It is believed that the return match will be shot at Coorla at an early date. It seems a pity that matches of this sort are not more frequent.

CONDITIONS.—10 shots at 200 and 500 yards, and position 200 standing, and 500 yards prone.

A CO. B. B. AND C. I. RY. VOLUNTEERS.

Rank and names.	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Lieut C Parker	28	31	59
,, J H Wardall	31	31	62
Colr-Sergt J Thompson	36	30	66
Sergt M E Durham	31	31	62
Lce-Corpl E H Cochrane	29	32	61
Vol M Pereira	31	26	57
,, J A Thompson	28	27	55
Total	214	208	422

E CO. BO. VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Rank and names.	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Lieut G Lund	20	28	48
Colr-Sergt W F Melvin	31	28	59
Sergt D J Sharp	31	30	61
Lce-Corpl W Lane	23	28	50
T. Thomas	27	30	57
Vol L Crawley	24	21	45
,, G B Stacey	26	33	59
Total	181	198	379

WHERE TO GO IN THE MONSOON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If "Paterfamilias," whose letter appeared in your issue of Monday last, were to spend the monsoon at Dharwar, I am sure he would agree with me as to the delightfulness of the climate of that station during the rains. If he will insert his correct name and address in an early issue of your paper, I shall be happy to give him all possible particulars.

DHARWAR.

SWIFT'S INSECT POWDER rids all Domestic Animals of Fleas, &c., and clears all insect life out of rooms, &c. Pertin, As. 10.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL AND THE BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE debate was yesterday resumed at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the report of the committee dealing with the new Municipal Bill. Mr. P. M. Mehta presided, and there were present :—Lieut.-Colonels G. Merewether, R. E., and Portman ; Captain Morland ; Drs. Arnott, Thomas Blaney, H. Cook, P. C. DeSouza, G. Waters, and Cowasjee Hormusjee ; Dr. P. Peterson ; the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji ; C. E. Messrs. G. Cotton, C. Douglas, J. R. Duxbury, E. R. Freeborn, F. W. Stevens, Bhaishankar Nanabhai, D. T. Muljee, Fazulbhoy Visram, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, J. B. Murzban, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, J. M. Cursetjee, and Kaikusro Nowrojee Kabrajee ; Hon. K. T. Telang, C.I.E. ; Messrs. K. M. Shroff, M. H. Hakim, and Mirza Hasan Khan ; Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban ; Messrs. Muljee Bhavanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Raghunath Narayan Khote, C.I.E., Shivjee Dhurmajee, Tribhowundass Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, and Vandrawundass Purshoumdas.

Dr. De Souza, in referring to the third section of the report of the committee, said he adhered in a modified form to the views expressed by him on the appointment of the number of members of the Corporation as communicated by him in a letter, dated May 20th 1883. He therefore moved as an amendment :—"That the Corporation shall, except in the intervals for the death, resignation or disqualification of any member and the election or appointment of any successor, consist of 72 members, of whom 34 shall be elected as hereinafter provided at the ratepayers' election, 16 at the Justices' election, 8 by the Government, 6 by the fellows of the University of Bombay, 6 by the Chamber of Commerce, and 2 by the Port Trust."

Dr. Cook—How does this amendment differ from Captain Morland's ?

The chairman.—It takes away eight members from Government, and gives four of these to the University, and the remaining four to the Chamber of Commerce.

The amendment found no seconder, and was therefore rejected.

The Hon. Dadabhai Naorojee said they were emulating to have the representative system introduced here from England. If they wanted to place their municipal institutions on a firm basis, they must try to assimilate them to those of England, always bearing in mind the fundamental principle of these representative bodies, that representation must go with taxation. It was on this simple principle that the Municipal Act of 1882 was based, the main object of the framers of the Bill being to simplify the municipal machinery of English towns, as much as possible, by taking away from it all sorts of extraneous matter which had been mixed up with it. Captain Morland's first amendment was that the Corporation should consist of 72 members, of whom 34 shall be elected by ratepayers, 16 by Justices, 2 by the University, 2 by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 2 by the Port Trust, and the remaining 16 by Government. The seventy-two was the number which the Corporation had already recommended, and which was adopted by the present committee. Mr. Dadabhai said he should not be surprised if some confusion of ideas took place with regard to the quotations he would have to give as illustrations from English Acts, as the words Town Council, Councillors, Corporation, &c., as here used have not quite a different meaning from what they bear in England. "The Council" in England corresponds with the "Corporation" here, and the "Corporation" in England corresponds with the whole electoral body as here exists. A body like the Bombay Town Council does not exist in the Municipal Act of England of 1882. The Bill proposed in 1880 for London, has a body called the "Standing Committee." The electoral body of the Municipal Corporation Act of England, London excepted, was simply and solely the burgesses possessing the qualification of property rated to all poor-rates, corresponding to ratepayers of Bombay. There was no other body or authority at all who either elected or nominated any of the members of the Municipal Council, or what is here called the Corporation. The proposed additions in the electoral body would be a retrograde move. The Justices all come in as ratepayers. Why, then, should there be any additional elective power ? It was an extraneous element, and sooner or later it must give way. It kept off a certain portion of the true representations of the people. To increase the number to be elected by the Justices was clearly a retrograde movement. If they considered carefully the effect of this electoral body, it had already commenced to prove a check to their progress in self-government. The Justices proved much less troublesome for candidates to go to, than the body of rate-payers, and the temptation had been too strong even for some of the best men to take refuge behind them instead of educating the rate-payers. The speaker did not propose to make a sudden change, but he thought the number to be allotted to the parties should be diminished instead of being increased. It might be well reduced a fourth at least this time. The Chamber of Commerce would be a new element of obstruction, even worse than that of the Justices. The English Municipal Act of 1882 had no such element in it. The merchants contributed very little directly as merchants to the municipal funds. The mercantile and manufacturing interest was already represented sufficiently in the Corporation. Then came the Port Trust. It claimed admission on some plausible grounds. It is said it gave the Municipality Rs. 1,60,000. But what was the Port Trust Board ? It was simply the manager of a Government property. The Port Trust in no way represented the people. Government payed Rs. 50,000 for other properties, and Rs. 1,60,000, for the Port property, making altogether Rs. 2,10,000. The total municipal revenue was above 46 lakhs, making Government contribution about 1-23rd. In this proportion even eight Government members were more than double their due. (Hear, hear.) Government understood clearly how important its property of the Port was, and took care that it was properly represented in the Municipality. Here they had Colonel Merewether, the chairman of the Port Trust himself, and Captain Morland. In addition to that the Commissioner was also a member of the Board. As to Government nominations, to a reasonable extent, they had at present some justification. Like the Justices, they were intended to be their guides and instructors till they could help themselves. The second part of the justification was that Government contributed a certain portion of the municipal revenues. Next came the University. Looking again to England for some light, this was the only institution which was allowed there to be an exception to the general principle of representation going with taxation. After mentioning the result of the election of members to the House of Commons by the various universities, Mr. Dadabhai observed that it might assure timid members that the universities, as educational institutions were not, after all, so revolutionary or go-ahead and reckless as was supposed. (Laughter.) With the exception of the London University, all the others have returned Conservative members, and the London member Sir John Lubbock, was not a very revolutionary gentleman. (Laughter.) In retaining the present proposal of giving two members to the University they would be following the example of England. Mr. Dadabhai recommended that the representation should at present be distributed as follows :—Ratepayers 38, Justices 16, Government 16, and the University 2. Captain Morland's second amendment was that the Municipal Commissioner should be a member of the Corporation and chairman of the Town Council and of all committees thereof. Mr. Tucker, in introducing the Bill of 1872, said that the financial defects that marked the old system continued in the new, notwithstanding the control that was attempted to be exercised by the Bench of Justices and the Government, and "the Municipality has been obliged on two occasions to raise loans of fifteen lakhs to meet its current expenditure." To remedy the failure, the whole attempt of the Act of 1872 was to create an effective control over the Commissioner, and Government took to itself the credit of having created a double and triple control over the Commissioner, namely that of the Town Council, the Corporation, and the Government. The non-official members showed particular desire to provide against, to use Mr. Bythell's words "a clever, unscrupulous and ambitious Municipal Commissioner," and were desirous to increase the power of the Corporation and the Town Council over the Commissioner. Mr. Tucker said :—"The Town Council have been invested with large power of control over the acts of the Municipal Commissioner, and that they possess what is generally deemed in all constitutional bodies, the greatest power of all, namely the power of the purse, in fact the same power which is possessed by the Treasury at home over other departments of the administration." H. E. the Governor said :—Under this Bill the Municipal Commissioner will, to a great extent, be independent of the Town Council, because without their concurrence, he will have no possible means of getting the money that he may want," and that "he would not desire it to be the means of enabling the Municipal Commissioner to defy the Town Council and the Corporation." The Council which passed the Act of 1872, acting upon actual experience not only did not in the least suggest that the Commissioner should be a member of the Corporation or the Town Council, but they took particular care to say that he shall not be one. Not only did the Legislative Council particularly provide against the Commissioner becoming a member, but they clearly declared him to be the servant of the Municipality. When at the Committee he, Mr. Dadabhai, said the Commissioner was a servant Mr. Ollivant demurred to the term and in his speech here he endeavoured to maintain his point. Commonsense would tell us that, when a person was under an employment for which he was paid, and in which he was bound to give all his time he was the servant of the masters who paid him. But it seemed commonsense is not enough. The Council which created the Commissioner had not left this point in any doubt. Mr. White, the Advocate-General, said :—"The Commissioner was their (the Justices'). officer." Mr. Bythell said :—"The Municipal Commissioner should be the servant of the Corporation." Such was the opinion of a non-official member. Colonel Kennedy said :—"The Hon. Mr. Tucker has said that the Town Council and the Corporation have the power of the purse so that the Municipal Commissioner is virtually their servant." His Excellency the Governor himself asked in no ambiguous words :—"Any body in the Town Council may call upon him to attend Town Council meetings. He is their servant, is he not ?" The attempt now made, however, was that the Commissioner should not only become a partner with his masters, but over the master of his master. (A laugh.) He was not merely to be the servant, whom any body in the Town Council can call upon to attend the Town Council, but the master, the chairman, the very head of the same Town Council. Even our present Municipal Commissioner, so patient, so conciliatory, so conscientious in the performance of his duties sometimes became impatient under the control which the Legislative Council and the Act of 1872, in their good fortune have left to the Corporation. Mr. Dadabhai remarked in passing that, while on the one hand the Commissioner desired very much to teach the members working in the sub-committees the work of the Municipality, on the other hand, he wished to deprive them of the opportunity, by asking that he should have the power of moving resolutions before the Town Council and the Corporation. In 1876 Mr. Pedder, the then Municipal Commissioner, asked that he should be a member of these bodies, but in discussing the Bill of 1878, the Select Committee of the Legislative Council after careful consideration arrived at the conclusion, that it was not desirable that the Municipal Commissioner should be a member of the Corporation or Town Council. So completely conclusive was the view of the Select Committee considered by the Council that at the subsequent stages of the Bill no attempt was made to contest it. Now what did the present proposal mean ? Their servant must become your equal. They might call for an explanation from him and yet he was to sit in judgment upon his own conduct. He was to become a "god living in a higher sphere above us." I suppose the Commissioner might as well ask to be a member of the Government also. Again, if the Commission becomes a member of our Corporation, would it not be a pity that after relieving him of the trouble of coaching others for the budget and his own proposals, he should be troubled by having himself to be coached by the subordinate officers, such as the Executive Engineer, the Health Officer ? So let these officers, too, become members of this Corporation that each might give the Corporation the benefit of his advice and vote at first hand without any body of coaching or being coached. (A laugh.) He would again turn to get some light from England. There was nothing there which corresponded with our Municipal Commissioner. Guided by English teachers here they should act in such a way as to be able to get rid of this extraneous matter of the Commissioner also, who was among them simply a creature of temporary circumstances. It is enough to say that there is no such thing like the Commissioner. The London Municipal Reformers in their Bill of 1880 went so far as not to allow the chairman of their standing committee or committees (somewhat similar to the Town Council) to remain even a member of the Municipal Council. Captain Morland's third amendment was that the Town Council should be divided into committees before whom all important municipal matters come for consideration before being disposed of by the Council at its meetings, and that the constitution should be framed as nearly as possible on the lines of the constitution of the present Port Trust, reserving the rights of the Corporation. No such amendment was necessary. If the Town Council saw any benefit, it might have the sub-committees. Let them see who was this Port Trust which they were asked to imitate. Why this board was nothing more nor less than they had their Commissioner. It was simply a body appointed by Government to manage its Port estate, just as the Commissioner was employed at the head of the municipal executive work. There was no comparison whatever between the Port Trust Board and the Town Council. The Port Trust Board was only an executive body like the Commissioner, while the Town Council was a controlling body as the Government itself was over the Trust Board. The Commissioner had to account for his work to the Town Council and the Corporation as his masters. If they gave to the Commissioner a few persons with fees to help him, that would form a body similar to the Trust Board. The position and character of the two bodies, the Town Council and the Trust Board, were entirely different. The Council was a controlling master ; the Board was an executive servant. Their functions were entirely different. The fact was that because there are a certain number of persons in each body, therefore they are considered identical. Then the question was, what were these sub-committees about which so much noise was made ? They are a quite different thing from what Captain Morland perhaps meant. He (Mr. Dadabhai) did not know whether Captain Morland saw, as the Commissioner himself did, that the development and success of these sub-committees meant the elimination of the Commissioner, and his sinking into a simple secretary or manager, before these committees, taking their orders on executive matters and carrying them out, just as Mr. Barrow did with the Corporation. The Commissioner told them this clearly himself and he claimed credit for doing so, saying that he was a firm believer in self-government, and that it was by means of these sub-committees only that this Corporation would become a truly self-governing body like the municipalities of England, Mr. Dadabhai thanked Mr. Ollivant for this desire of his. But he said that in Municipal Councils in England the sub-committees carried out the executive work with a secretary or secretaries to carry out their orders. These sub-committees were what the Commissioner was here. They would see then that Mr. Ollivant's desire was, that when such sub-committees carried on executive work they should become acquainted with all the details and functions of municipal work in its different branches, and with such personal and detailed knowledge, they should be able to guide the Municipal Council with intelligent and effective advice. Now the only difference between the speaker and the Commissioner was that the mode he prescribes of becoming the chairman of such committees, was beginning at the wrong end, that is to say, adding still greater power to what he already possesses. Instead of gradually parting with his power and increasing that of the Council through the sub-committees, he would become virtually master of the whole situation, and with such powers as he had asked for, he would also become master of the Council itself, and even give the go-bye to it in some matters. Under the Bill, the Town Council was no longer the body, the "treasury ;" it was, at present, the body through which the effective control is exercised by the Corporation. To gain the object which Mr.

at the cost of the Port Trust. Read minutes of Trustees to whom Resolution had been circulated.

Resolution.—It should be represented to Government that the Municipality make no contribution on account of Police pensions, but that on the contrary Government makes a large contribution towards the cost of the Police: further that the police at Prince's Dock are entirely under the control of the Commissioner of Police, and are as much available for Imperial purposes as the other police employed in Bombay, and that the Trustees therefore have reason to expect to be treated as liberally in respect to pensions or superannuation allowances as the Municipality.

THE DOCK EXTENTION LOAN.

Read Government Resolution No. 71, dated 13th February, containing despatch from Secretary of State, dated 14th January, also copy of despatch from Secretary of State to His Excellency the Governor-General, dated 17th December 1885, on the subject of the Dock Extension loan. These despatches amplify and confirm the telegram already communicated to the Board, and are to the effect that Government will advance to the Port Trust the money required for the construction of the Dock Extension on the condition that the funds are raised in India by means of a rupee loan, and that the rate of interest shall be the rate at which Government are borrowing money in India in the year in which the advances are made, with an addition of one per cent, as a sinking fund for the repayment of the principal debt. The Secretary of State intimates that he is satisfied that the circumstances of the case are such that it is not desirable to press upon the Port Trust the construction of a dry dock, but that the widening of the entrance of the wet dock and the increase of its depth must be regarded as necessary and must be carried out at the cost of the Trust.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

MODY BAY.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 5th February, stating that he finds the amount sanctioned by Trustees' Resolution No. 179 of 17th March 1885, for dredging at Mody Bay in connection with the material to be discharged there from the Dock Extension excavation is likely to be exceeded owing to the stiff nature of the material that is being met with. He, therefore, asks sanction for a further sum of Rs. 5,000, to be charged as before to Contingencies, Dock Extension.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

THE NEW CABLE.

Submitted memo. from Government, dated 18th January, with letter from Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, therewith forwarded. The letter advises that a telegraph cable having been laid between Khandari Island and the mainland at considerable cost, every possible precaution be taken to prevent injury to the same, and he furnishes draft notification describing the area within which he considers that vessels should be prohibited from anchoring. Submitted reports by Port Officer, dated 25th and 27th January, with draft Port Rule on the subject. These papers having been previously circulated were not read.

Read minute by chairman, dated 30th January.

Resolution.—Government should be recommended to pass the following rule under clause (9), Section 7 of the Indian Ports Act. Rule No. 12 A: "No vessel shall anchor within that area of sea comprehended as follows: on the north by a line drawn from the extreme northern point of Kennery Island to the patch of isolated rocks situated near and to the north-eastward thereof, and thence to the south brow of Kinkeshwar Hill. On the east by the line of coast extending along the foreshore from a point due west of the south brow of Kinkeshwar Hill to the mast erected on the beach close to the fishing village of Navegam at the mouth of a creek about two miles to the south of the south brow of Kinkeshwar Hill. On the south by a line drawn westward from the mast above referred to, through the southern extreme of Oondari Island to the beacon to the eastward of Kennery Island, and thence to the south extreme of the latter, and on the west by the eastern shore line of Kennery Island." The Trustees suggest that 200 copies of the rule be published in English for general distribution, and 2,000 copies in each of the vernacular languages, 1,000 of each vernacular to be sent for distribution to all ports on the Coast southward between Bombay and Carwar, a few copies, say 100 of each vernacular, to be sent for distribution to ports northward between Bombay and Diu. A copy of the rule in the vernacular to be issued by the Customs Department and by the Traffic Department of the Port Trust to the tindal of every native craft and to commanders of coasting steamers trading on the coast to the southward, and the notification in English and in the vernaculars to be posted up at at the Custom House, Port Office, and all bunders, docks and landing places in Bombay. It should be pointed out to Government that while the south limit of the protected area extends to the south end of Oondari and Kennery Islands, the southern limit of the Port of Bombay is "a line drawn from the Island of Khundarey through the island of Oondari to the mainland," that this probably means the middle of each island, and if so the southern limit of the port will have to be extended, so that the line will run from the south end of Khundaree to the south end of Oondari. Without this change the proposed rule might prove to be of no use as regards that part of the area south of the southern limit of the Port. Government should further be informed that the trustees will do all in their power to protect the cable, and that the light-keeper will be instructed to telegraph when any vessel whose port and number he can distinguish anchors within the prescribed area, but it should be observed that this will not be of much use unless witnesses could be sent from Kennery to the port at which the offender might be tried, and that this might cause much inconvenience at the Light-House.

THE DOCK EXTENSION WORKS.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 15th Feb., stating that as the Dock Extension works are progressing with great rapidity, it is most important that the caisson for communication passage should be received in Bombay and erected in place within twelve months from the present time. In order to attain this the Engineer asks the Trustees to give Mr. McConnochie, their agent in England, power to call at once for tenders, and thereafter to settle with a trustworthy firm for the work. The Engineer states that Mr. McConnochie has large experience in such subjects, and that he (the Engineer) went into the matter with him personally when at home, recently so that he knows all the conditions which the caisson will have to fulfil. The Engineer therefore proposes to telegraph to the agent to get tenders for the work, and states that while this is being done full instructions can be sent home by letter. He states that the cost of the caisson erected in place will be about Rs. 45,000.

Resolution.—The arrangements proposed by the Engineer are approved. Mr. McConnochie should at once be requested by telegram to invite tenders and to arrange finally for the supply of the caisson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For the week ending 13th Feb., 1886.	For the week ending 13th Feb., 1885.
Vessels piloted into harbour	22	18
" out of "	21	18
" transported "	3	3
" attended to "	1	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For the week ending 12th Feb., 1886.	For the week ending 12th Feb., 1885.
Vessels entered	9	7
" left	10	9
" remaining in Dock	13	10

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

THE HUNT STEEPLECHASE.

Mr Joseph's.....br w g Lumper
" " .....g a h Moses
" Taffy's .....br w g Gayiad
" Ormi-ton's .....ch a h Fidelto
" Littleton .....b a h Rocketer or Redwing
" Bertie's .....ch a gail Charley
" N S Symons .....Ishmael b a gail
" Moir's .....g w g Yeoman
" Stewart's .....b a g Sinbad
" Rebew's.....g a gal Toolsee
" Brower's.....b a gal Cabman

HUNT PONY STEEPLECHASE.

Mr Cecil .....ch cb m Norah Creina
" George .....g cb m Gertrude
" Arthur's .....ch a r Remus
" Buchanan's .....ch cb m Flea
" Macrae's .....d cb a Billy Cock
" Wallace's.....bl a t Sweep
" Graham.....g a p Starlight
" Bertie's.....g a p Whisky
Major Beaver's .....g a p Silvermine
" .....b a p Mischief
Mr Monod's.....g a p Leo

The lotteries will take place at 5-30 p.m. to-day for Wednesday's racing at the Bombay Gymkhana.

LEIGHTON B. KER,
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Sky Races.

THE POPE AS A POET.

It has long been known that the Supreme Pontiff was no man proficient in the scholarly accomplishment of Latin verse writing, but his works, hitherto visible to a few chosen friends have, writes the Paris correspondent of the *Standard*, now been collected, and given to the world in a most handsome volume by the Abbe Brunelli. The subjects of most of these poems are, as might be expected, religious, in honour of saints of the Roman Church —as, for instance, that on the martyrdom of Constantius—or of dignitaries of the Church. There are, however, many lighter pieces, noteably one "De scipso," in which he compares his early life to that of a flower. The illustrious writer is evidently a thorough master of every style, and his poems are models of pure versification —especially in some of the Horatian metres, in which he has caught the spirit and the true ring of the ancient master himself. He has for the most part kept clear of that common fault of the scholars of to-day, that of making their writings unintelligible, by striving to be profound. The simplicity of his style is only equalled by the beauty of his language and the perfect taste in which all his subjects are treated.

"A RADICAL VIEW OF THE IRISH CRISIS."

In the *Fortnightly Review* for February an article appears under the above title which, although anonymous, is pretty well known to have proceeded from the pen of a distinguished statesman, and is in itself an important contribution to the great political question of the day. Notwithstanding that the paper was necessarily written before the present Parliamentary crisis arose, the author has in a remarkable manner forecast the situation that now exists. "A Radical" would have preferred that the Parnellites should have put the Conservative Government in a minority, as they no doubt would in any case soon have done, and then "the Liberals, on assuming office, would naturally have called upon Mr. Parnell to produce his plan, which could then have been carefully and impartially considered." But

The action attributed to Mr. Gladstone has precipitated a crisis. It is assumed in some quarters that the late Prime Minister is so anxious to deal with the question that he has entered into communications with the Irish leader, and is in fact engaged in bargaining with him in a rising market. This report is no doubt groundless, but the mere promulgation of it has been sufficient to raise expectations which cannot easily be allayed. It is now more than probable that the Irish members will take the first opportunity of turning out the Government in order to force Mr. Gladstone to show his hand to make definite proposals. If these proposals fall short of an independent Parliament we are assured that the Irish members will reject them, and we are not obscurely threatened with an immediate renewal of Fenian outrage, both in Ireland and in this country. If, on the other hand, Mr. Gladstone's proposals should prove to be satisfactory to Mr. Parnell, there remains the question whether they will be supported by the whole, or even the majority, of the Liberal party. There seems to be a general assent to Mr. Gladstone's formula, which is "that there should now be conceded to Ireland the widest possible measure of self-government consistent with integrity and security of the empire and the supremacy of the Crown." But further examination shows that this formula may cover almost anything from county boards to practical separation.

"A Radical" next examines the various suggestions that have been made, "to see how far any of them can be considered as practicable, or consistent with conditions that have been declared indispensable." First:—

There is the proposal for National Councils, which was put forward with the authority of Mr. Chamberlain in the pages of this Review, in July, 1885. This was essentially a proposal for the extension of local government on municipal lines. The effective supremacy of the British Crown and Parliament was maintained by it. The subjects to be dealt with were strictly defined and limited, and no absolute legislative functions were proposed to be conferred on the new bodies. Their establishment could have been extended to Scotland and Wales, or not, as the people of those countries might desire; and no great interference was contemplated with the functions of the Imperial Parliament. On the other hand, the whole detail and work of local administration would have been handed over without interference to a purely Irish representative authority. The inadequacy and worthlessness of official boards generally known as Dublin Castle would have been swept away, and a very large field would have been opened up for local ambition, at the same time, although it was not suggested that the National Councils should have legislative powers, it would have been possible to allow them to initiate legislation in the shape of Provisional Orders. These proposals come closely within the conditions of Mr. Gladstone's formula. When they were made they were assured of the support of the Nationalist leaders. They were rejected owing to the unreasonable timidity of the Whig peers and other members who formed the great majority of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. Now they would be repudiated by the leaders of the Nationalist party. Once more in the history of Irish politics we have to register the words "too late." In this connection must be placed the proposals which have been elaborated by Mr. Henry Labouchere, who appears to speak with some knowledge on behalf of the Irish Nationalists. These proposals, throwing over altogether the idea of subordinate local and national authorities, contemplate the creation of what will practically be an independent Parliament in Dublin. The slightest examination will show that the safeguards hitherto suggested are all temporary in their nature and altogether illusory. Such a Parliament once created would devote itself in the first instance to getting rid of its artificial limitations, and in a very few years it would be, in fact as well as in name, entirely independent. All questions affecting religion, education, the ownership of land, and taxation would be determined solely and entirely by the Irish Parliament according to the views and prejudices of its constituents. A third class of proposals suggests that the relations of Ireland to the Empire should be similar to those of Canada or other self-governing colonies. But those who propose this scheme persistently leave out of sight the fact that Canada is, to all intents and purposes, an independent State. The tie is a purely sentimental one, and, except for the name, absolute separation would make no practical difference. Another form of this proposal is that Ireland should be absolutely independent, and take no part either in the cost or management of the foreign or colonial policy of this country. The sole connection would then consist in the fact that Great Britain would have the right to garrison Ireland. Ireland would be a protected state secured by the presence of British troops against becoming a *point d' appui* for a foreign hostile country, but not in any sense positively an integral part of the British Empire. Such a scheme cannot be made in any way consistent with the formula of Mr. Gladstone.

To these plans there only remains to add a form of Federalism, after the manner of the United States, according to which Ireland might have one or two Legislatures—if Ulster preferred a separate Independence—and England, Scotland, and Wales each one of their own—six Legislatures, with an Imperial Parliament over all:

It may be that such a proposal would not be seriously objected to by consistent Radicals, and it is probable that it would work without friction, and preserve a real union of the Empire for defensive and offensive purposes; but it is hardly conceivable that the people of Great Britain as a whole are prepared for such a violent and complete revolution.

Lastly, we have to consider the possibility of complete separation. In this case Ireland would become a foreign country, as France and Germany are. It would probably be a hostile foreign country. The Irish Government would almost certainly institute a conscription, and in a non-manufacturing country such a policy would not be objected to by the people. With an army of good soldiers, numbering 150,000, the Irish State would be a real danger to Great Britain, and we should be indeed fortunate if we were not compelled ourselves to institute a conscription also. It is difficult to resist the conclusion that war between the two countries would speedily break out, when Ireland would seek alliances with the United States or with any European Government. The above review of the various proposals which have been more or less vaguely presented to the public does not lead us to expect that at the present time any scheme of Home Rule satisfactory to Mr. Parnell can be presented with any chance of acceptance to the British Parliament. In this case it would therefore appear to be the duty of every statesman, to whatever section of politics he may belong, to dispel by a clear statement of principles the wild expectations which have been raised in the recent controversy.

The second part of the article deals with the argument which is founded on "the alleged impossibility of doing nothing and the hopelessness of any solution that does not practically concede Mr. Parnell's demand." In answer to this plea of necessity the author in effect says "Wait!"

The policy of waiting for something to turn up is not a very dignified one, but it has its recommendations. Mr. Parnell has now reached the height of his power and authority, which have been founded on three conditions, none of them very permanent. In the first place there is the contribution of money from America which has provided the sinews of war. Whatever else Irishmen in Ireland may be prepared to do to secure their emancipation, it is evident they are unwilling or unable to pay for it. The second condition is the maintenance of the organisation which has not assumed a despotic character unparalled in similar agitations. Yet, unless rumour is altogether misleading, there are jealousies and heart-burnings within the Nationalist party itself which are only suppressed by the assurance of a speedy and complete victory. Lastly, Mr. Parnell has received indirect support from the feeling prevalent among English Liberals that Ireland had real and substantial grievances, which explained, if they did not justify, the disorder of the country. But, in proportion as these grievances are removed, and a policy of justice and conciliation substituted, the sympathy of the English democracy is likely to cool towards the leaders whose hostility no concession is able to soften, and who fail to respond in the slightest degree to the advances that are made to them. The feeling is almost universal among English and Scotch workmen that the policy of concession has proceeded far enough, and that, while meting out to our Irish fellow-subjects equal justice and equal laws, we should sternly refuse to surrender into their hands powers which they would infallibly use to the detriment of those who had given them. From the foregoing considerations it would seem to follow that, although the outlook is in no case a promising one, yet that the situation may change at any moment, and that it is not absolutely necessary to pursue a desecrate and suicidal policy until we have exhausted every possible chance of improvement.

But we are threatened with the recrudescence of dynamite and outrages and assassination and Parliamentary obstruction. As to the first "A Radical" observes:

No nation and no statesmen worthy of their position would allow themselves to be intimidated by the proceedings of a band of execrable ruffians who ought to be treated as the enemies of the human race. . . . A much more serious danger is to be faced in the extended use of the opportunities of obstruction afforded to the Irish Parliamentary party. There is no good in disguising the fact that if they are determined to do so the eighty-five members who recognise Mr Parnell's mandate can make the transaction of all business impossible, and this without offending any rule or order of the House. If each of the eighty-five members were to confine himself to one speech in a fortnight of an hour's duration they would occupy the whole available time of the House, and although this particular monopoly might be prevented by the selection of the Speaker, there are so many other opportunities that the business of the House is practically in their hands.

Having shown that the power to execute the threats of the National League to create further trouble in Ireland by the universal refusal to pay rent, and resistance to the tax-gatherer, rests upon large assumptions, the writer comes to the conclusion that

The root of Irish disaffection is to be found in the condition of the land question. If there were no agrarian discontent in Ireland the desire for Home Rule might be safely gratified, but in this case it is almost certain that the desire would not exist. Ten years ago the idea of separation attracted only a few enthusiasts in Ireland, and its modified form of Home Rule was more of a sentiment than a practical aspiration. Even now it is the promise of a satisfactory settlement of the land question which has carried the recent elections, and which has actually given to Mr. Parnell seventeen supporters out of the thirty-three members returned for the province of Ulster. Hitherto our dealings with the subject have been anything but fortunate. . . . We have thought it unnecessary to take to our confidence any of those whom the voice of the Irish people designated as their representatives. The Land Act of 1881 was prepared and introduced without one of its provisions being submitted to a single non-official Irish member. . . . The conclusion, then, at which we arrive is that the consideration of the Irish land question should be taken up anew, and this time in frank concert with the Nationalist party. Mr. Parnell himself should be challenged in the interests of his constituents to take up the burden of office, and to cooperate with English statesmen in the solution of a problem which lies at the root of Irish misery and Irish discontent. The demand for Home Rule must stand over till the more urgent and more vital question is decided. If the leader of the Irish party shrinks from this responsibility, as his enemies proclaim that he will, the offer should be made in turn to other chiefs of the National party, some of whom, and notably Mr. Healy, have shown a remarkable constructive capacity and resource. If all decline, it would be the duty of the Government which had made such an offer to publish the result of its negotiations, and to appeal, if necessary, to the final judgment of the Irish and English people. The materials exist for a great transaction which without inordinate risk to the Imperial taxpayer, would place the people in full possession of the land of their birth, on terms involving an early and considerable relief from present burdens. The scheme published in the *Statist* newspaper, and which has been attributed to Mr. Giffen, has been objected to in some of its details, and it certainly appears to contemplate too large a payment to the existing landowners, while the amount of grants from the Exchequer to local purposes seems to be estimated too highly. But in any case the fact remains that such grants are made annually to a very large extent, and that they represent a capital sum which affords the basis for an immense operation in the way of land purchase, and of the municipalisation of the land of Ireland by its transfer to local authorities. These bodies might be empowered, under proper conditions devised to prevent sub-letting and the re-creation of the landlord class, to deal with the existing tenants, and to give them the full benefit of the occupancy and fixity subject to a quit-rent of very much less than their present payment. Such an offer to the whole of the 600,000 cultivating tenants of Ireland would be entitled to their serious consideration, and would not be lightly rejected. The leaders and representatives who had refused to lend any assistance to carry it into effect would have some difficulty in justifying themselves to their constituents, while Englishmen and Scotchmen would at least be entitled to say that they had exhausted every chance of conciliation, and might then with a clear conscience proceed to consider the dread alternatives of absolute surrender or stringent coercion.

THE ZANZIBAR COMMISSION.

CORRESPONDENCE relating to Zanzibar has been issued, in which appear the negotiations leading up to the appointment, last October, of a Commission, consisting of Lieut.-Colonel Kirkeener (for England), M. Patrimonio (for France), and Dr. Schmidt (for Germany), Lord Salisbury's instructions to Lieut.-Colonel Kitchener, dated October 17, are as follows:—

"The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve your appointment as British Commissioner for the purpose of inquiring, jointly with Commissioners to be appointed by his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany and by the President of the French Republic, into the claims of the Sultan of Zanzibar to sovereignty over certain territories on the East Coast of Africa, and of ascertaining their precise limits. You will learn from the papers in the Foreign Office and elsewhere that the present Ruler of Zanzibar and his predecessor, Syud Majeed, succeeded to the Sultanate under the arbitrament of Lord Canning, the Governor-General of India, in 1861. It was in pursuance of that award that the territories of Muscat and Zanzibar were divided, and that Zanzibar and its dependencies on the East Coast of Africa were adjudged and confirmed to Syud Majeed in consideration of a yearly subsidy to be paid by him and his successors to the Sultan at Muscat, who was a rival claimant to the joint Sultanates of Muscat and Zanibar. You will also find from those papers that the line of coast claimed at that time by the Sultan and the sovereignty of which was involved in the arbitration extends from the Portuguese boundary at Cape Delgado to Warsheik situated in about 2°30' north latitude. It is believed that his Highness has exercised territorial rights at various points along that line of coast, and that he possesses several military posts and customs stations; but the precise character of the authority which he exercises over the local tribes has been questioned and with it the nature and extent of the territorial rights arising from it. His title to territory in the interior is open to much uncertainty. It will be your aim therefore to ascertain, as far as may be possible, the precise extent of coast over which the sovereignty of the Sultan is recognised by the inhabitants; and in those parts were it may be questioned, to inquire into the grounds on which it is asserted on the one side and contested on the other. For this purpose you will examine with any Consular Agents of the Sultan's ownership, and whether there is any evidence of the subjection of the inhabitants to his rule or of their admission of his suzerainty by payment of tribute or taxes or customs or by any acts of homage or fealty which may indicate the nature of the political relations existing between them and the Ruler of Zanzibar. As regards the interior similar inquiries should be set on foot in all districts to which the Sultan may claim, or which is disputed by the local tribes, or by persons claiming to hold by grant from them. The above general indications will probably suffice for the present purpose, and you will apply to me for further instruction, in case of need. It only remains for me now to instruct you to proceed to Zanzibar as early as practicable, and to place yourself there in communication with your colleagues for the purpose of the proposed inquiry. I have every confidence in the spirit of moderation and impartiality with which the Commission will be animated in the discharge of their arduous and delicate mission, and I entertain the hope that their labours will be successful, and that they will be able at the close of them to submit to the Governments interested such conclusions and proposals acceptable to all parties, as being based on sound principles of law and justice."

The last despatch in the series is dated November 5, and is from the Sultan of Zanzibar to the Marquess of Salisbury:—

"We are very sensible of the interest taken in our welfare by her Majesty's Government, of which the appointment of Sir John Kirk to negotiate a new Commercial Treaty is another proof. We have full confidence that the result will be for the good of every one. Please convey to her Majesty my thanks and best wishes."

DOCKYARD EXPENDITURE.

A Blue-book, giving an account of the recent changes of the system of administration pursued in her Majesty's dockyard and in their financial oversight, has been presented to Parliament. These alterations are pursuant upon the reports of the recent Committees of inquiry. They have, in fact, recommended a re-arrangement of the duties of the Accountant-General of the Navy, and an alteration in his status and authority; and further, a complete re-organisation of the system of supervision in the Dockyards. Most of these changes have been adopted by the Admiralty. The Accountant-General is invested with larger powers, and by an Order in Council has been appointed as an assistant to the Parliamentary and Financial Secretary. He is thus placed in a position to control with more authority the estimates and expenditure of the other departments, and he is to be consulted by the board upon all questions involving finance. His department has been entirely re-arranged, and largely increased responsibilities are thrown upon the higher division of clerks. An inspector of yard accounts has been appointed, with actual responsibilities and powers. His position being defined as that of "the representative of the Accountant-General of the Navy in that officer's capacity as deputy and assistant to their Lordships' Parliamentary and Financial Secretary." At the dockyards, acting directly under the Accountant-General and his representative, the inspector of yard accounts, there will be examiners of accounts, absolutely independent of local control, for the purpose of conducting a continuous local audit in place of the sham audit at present complained of. In the department of the Controller of the Navy at the Admiralty the Director of Naval Construction is appointed Assistant Controller, and an officer of wide profesional experience and the highest scientific attainments has been appointed Director of Dockyards. The officer is under the Controller, to give his personal attention to the economical distribution and application of labour at the yards, and to ensuring a complete and rapid performance of the work assigned to them. The dockyards are still to remain under the superintendence of a naval officer. The naval superintendents at Portsmouth, Devonport, and Chatham, will, however, be greatly strengthened by the appointment of civilian assistants whose duties are to be those of outdoor managers. The Admiral Superintendent will also be "provided with a secretary, specially appointed by the Admiralty, to afford him such financial assistance as will enable him to exercise effective financial control over the various transactions of the yard. The Lords of the Admiralty in the course of the instructions to the committee still sitting, state that they have decided to adopt certain recommendations of the former committee under Admiral Graham for improving the arrangements for the supply and issue of shipbuilding materials. This is in fact, that they will establish "present use stores," so that those constructing or replacing a ship may draw reasonable supplies of stores, which they can keep in hand, instead of, as in the present regulations, drawing each day what may be needed for the day's work, returning the unexpended balance the same evening. A perusal of the evidence shews that the supervision of labour is unsatisfactory, and that idleness and incompetence are practically unchecked. The committee has confirmed this evidence by an extensive personal inspection, and they say that any visitor to a dockyard must be struck with the purposeless manner in which numbers of men are constantly wandering about. It is suggested that if some pecuniary rewards were granted to the assistant constructors and foremen who may have carried out large and important works in a satisfactory way they would be of advantage to the service and create a healthy spirit of zeal and emulation amongst the most valuable and important class of officers.

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